INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
LI

REG'D. NO. B 1563.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIX NO. 214- BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE MEETING.

To Be Postponed To Tuesday.

TO SUIT GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.

The British Press suggests Monday's sitting of the Federal Structure Committee should not be postponed for the sake of one member—Gandhiji. It incites Muslims' claim to Friday as a holiday.

Lord Sankey is anxious to accommodate Gandhiji, hence it is understood Monday's meeting is likely to be postponed to Tuesday. Final decision is not yet taken.

Official announcement of the postponement is expected by the end of the week.

"MORNING POST'S" GROUSE

Mahatma Gandhi's difficulties over his day of silence on September 14 are angrily referred to by the "Morning Post" which says there is nothing to prevent his keeping silence while the rest of the conference proceeds with the business.—Reuter's Special.

PATEL'S HOUSE PULLED DOWN.

For Building On Site Of Mosque.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

A message from Dharmaj village states that a Patel is alleged to have taken possession of a site belonging to a mosque.

Thereupon about 2,000 Mahomedans from the surrounding villages assembled and pulled down the house of the patel and offered prayers there.

The police intervened at this stage and restored peace. On the complain of the Patel about half a dozen Mahomedans were arrested. They have been released on bail.—A. P.

KASHMIR AND MAZHARALI

SRINAGAR, Sept. 10.

With reference to the press note issued yesterday by the Kashmir Government relating to the conditions under which Mazharali and his party have been permitted to visit Srinagar it is understood that Mazharali will not hold any regular enquiry. He is busy enquiring privately from all sources as to how matters stand.—A. P.

MAHILA VIDYALAYA CELEBRATES SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 6.

The Mahila Vidyalaya celebrated its sixth anniversary on the 4th and 5th instant, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sulochanaben Desai. An oil painting portrait of Mr. Amritlal D. who was the pioneer of this institute, was an ardent worker in the field of female education in Gujarat, and who died two years back, was unveiled. Speeches were made and a drama was performed for ladies only.

Mr. Dinkarrai Desai, a son of Mr. Gulabrai Desai, died after a very short illness of a couple of days. He was the local agent to the Bombay Life Assurance Co. was for many years taking part in many public activities including the local municipality. His death is a loss to the city and Nagar community.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER
New York, Sept. 10:

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.84
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.90
Difference	+.6
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.67
Difference	—.17

Broach Expectations Rs. 149-0-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Previous Closing Rate ...	3.56
To-day's Opening Rate ...	3.69
Difference	+.13
To-day's Closing Rate ...	3.70
Difference	+.14

Preparations For Mahatma's Public Reception

—:o:—

TO BE HELD AT FRIENDS' HOUSE ON SATURDAY EVENING.

1,400 Representative Leaders Invited

NO SPEECHES EXCEPT MR. HOUSEMAN'S WELCOME & MAHATMA'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Churchill is among the 1,400 leaders of public life and representatives of Churches, and social, political and industrial bodies who are being invited to the reception arranged by the Committee mentioned in the message of 23rd July, which will be held at Friends' House on Euston Road, immediately Mahatma Gandhi reaches London, probably at 5 p.m. on 12th September. The only speeches will be a welcome by Mr. Housman and Mahatma Gandhi's reply.

Gandhiji will be motored to London from Folkestone by Mr. Vincent, Joint Social Secretary to the Round Table Conference. He will proceed to Kingsley Hall after the reception.

Additions to the Committee which numbers nearly 40 include Prof. Gilbert Murray, Messrs. Laurence Binyon, A. J. Cook, Rev. William Paton and Maude Royden.—Reuter.

"PUNITIVE MEASURE AGAINST FREEDOM OF PRESS"

—:o:—

Mr. A. R. Iyengar On New Bill

EXECUTIVE GOING BACK ON GANDHI-IRWIN SETTLEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, September 9.

"Provisions of the Press Bill so far available impose securities on all presses and newspapers, old and new like, whenever fresh declaratinos are even formally necessary" declared Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the 'Hindu', when interviewed by the London correspondent of the "Chronicle" regarding the new Press Bill'

"The bill is a punitive measure against the liberty of the press and freedom of opinion which have been definitely restored under Gandhi-Irwin Settlement."

Mr. Iyengar trusts that M.L.A.'s will put up a united fight to preserve the legitimate liberties of the press.

Mr. Iyengar is striving to obtain particulars of the bill from India Office with a view to further action. He is interviewing Sir Samuel Hoare in this connection.

MUNICIPALITY OF SURAT.

Govt. Decide To Re-establish It From November 16.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay is published in to-day's "Government Gazette":—

"The period of one year for which the Surat Municipality was superseded will expire in February, 1932. In pursuance, however, of the announcements made by the Hon. Minister of Local Self-Government in the Legislative Council on March 2 and July 23, the Government have decided that the Municipality should be re-established at the earliest possible date. Accordingly, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Department) are pleased to direct, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 219 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and in modification of Paragraph 1 of the Government resolution No. 1707, dated February 25, that the period of supersession of the Surat Municipality shall terminate on November 15 and that the Municipality shall be re-established with effect from November 16."

AN IRATE MAGISTRATE

Advocate's Strong Protest.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

There was a sharp passage-at-arms between an Advocate and the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day during the resumed hearing of the case against seven persons alleged to having criminally intimidated a Police Officer by writing threatening letters in connection with the find of a bomb at Shambazar Post Office.

Advocate J. C. Bannerjee requested the Magistrate to record the statement of the prosecution witness regarding the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works and make it an exhibit which the Magistrate disallowed, which the Advocate said, amounted to a refusal to record an answer.

"Go on with the next question, it is all nonsense," said the Magistrate to which Mr. Bannerjee strongly protested characterising it as unparliamentary language, Mr. Bannerjee said "If your Honour had been outside the Court I would have fought you. Your Honour is abusing the privilege of your position." "I again repeat 'nonsense'," said the Magistrate. "I also repeat it is unparliamentary and your Honour should be sorry for it", replied the Advocate. The case however proceeded, and was adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. HUTCHINSON X-RAYED.

Health Causing Anxiety

Mr. Hugh Lester Hutchinson's illness is causing serious anxiety. Dr. Jal Patel who is in constant attendance, arranged for X-ray examination on Thursday and held consultations with Drs. Kohiyar and Modi. Mr. Hutchinson was taken in an ambulance car to Dr. Modi's Institute and was X-rayed. The results of the X-ray examination are not yet known, but all the three doctors are unanimously of the opinion that Mr. Hutchinson needs complete rest for a long period.

"Don't Vote For Address To Governor"

Citizens' Mandate To Municipal Councillors

(From A Correspondent.)
DHULIA, Sept. 10.

Citizens of Dhulia at a public meeting under the presidency of Shet Gulabchand Hiralal unanimously resolved to ask the Municipal councillors not to vote for the address to the Bombay Governor on his impending visit The Nandurbar citizens also passed a similar resolution asking the Nandurbar Municipality members not to vote for the address to the Governor.

Col. H. H. Thorburn, I.M.S. Surgeon to the Viceroy, is proceeding to England on leave on urgent private affairs. He will vacate his appointment as Surgeon to the Viceroy on his departure and will be succeeded by Captain F. M. Collins.—A. P.

"ALL CONGRESSMEN ARE ENEMIES OF GOVERNMENT."

A Madras Disrict Collector's Ukase To Village Officers

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Following is an interesting Emergent Order issued to all Village Officers in Chittur District by the Collector and distributed in Chandragiri Taluq:

"It is published in newspapers that the Pact between Gandhi and Government has been broken. You must, therefore, consider that all Congressmen are enemies of Government. The District Collector has notified that every action of theirs, namely, meetings, processions, propaganda, etc. must be put down without being carried on the least.

Therefore whenever Congressmen or anyone connected with them carries on any meetings, processions or propaganda in your villages you must forthwith send reports through the village servant in report books to the police and to the Sub-Magistrate, Tirupathi, with full details and report the fact to us on ordinary paper.

Severe action will be taken against Village Officers negligent in this matter. The list sent herewith should be singned in token of receipt of this Notice and the list should be returned. Very emergent."

START SEVA DAL IN EVERY TOWN

Pt. Jawaharlal's Call To Women.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

Addressing a public meeting of women this afternoon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that it was gratifying that women began participating in politics. But they should not imbibe the defects men who did more discussion than work. He asked women to be ready to join the fight if it was resumed and exhorted them to start Seva Dals in every town.

Muslims And Hindus Must Stand United

(From a Correspondent.)
RAVER, Sept. 10.

A public meeting was held in Raver on the 7th inst. It was addressed by Mr. M. H. Sharaf of Bombay. He appealed to the Muslims to stand united with the Hindus in the national struggle for freedom. There was great enthusiasm among the Muslims

Defensive Satyagraha Advocated.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE SOUGHT.

CONGRESS CABINET IN SESSION.

Women's Volunteer Organisation.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The Working Committee of the Congress has been engaged during the last two days in the discussion of alleged breaches of the Delhi Pact.

It has been sitting to-day since early morning with a short break for dinner, which all memners took at Mr. Gandhi's ashram.

The utmost secrecy has been preserved regarding the trend of the discussions, but it is understood that some members are anxious to launch defensive campaign of Satyagraha in provinces from which there have been very grave complaints of breaches of the Pact.

Nothing, however, will be done without the permission of Mr. Gandhi. An authoritative statement is expected to be issued this evening.—A. P.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The Working Committee of the Congress has issued the following resolution this evening. "The Working Committee having considered the report of the Member-in-charge and the organising Secretary of the Seva Dal on the organisation of Women's Volunteer Organisation, accept the recommendations made in the report that pending the appointment of a Central Women's Committee, or other arrangements being made, a woman organiser be appointed to work in an advisory capacity on the lines suggested in the report. The Central Board is authorised to make this appointment and to take all other necessary steps in this behalf. Such organiser will act under the supervision of the Central Board.

BREACHES OF TRUCE.

Although the Working Committee of the Congress has not yet finished its work and is to meet again to-morrow, Mr. Aney is leaving to-night and Dr. Ansari is leaving to-morrow morning.

The Committee, it is believed, is considering detailed breaches of the truce terms and has not yet come to any definite conclusion.

A garden party was given this evening in the municipal compound on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad in honour of the members of the Working Committee.

Working Committee Considers U. P. And Frontier Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The Working Committee commenced its work at 2-30 p.m. It is understood from a reliable source that the Committee has considered the situation in U. P. and Frontier Provinces carefully. Some members are reported be of the opinion that defensive campaign should be started. At the same time they think it improper to start any movement without Mahatmaji's assent. The situation, according to them, seems to be taking a serious turn and it is understood they are contemplating taking Mahatmaji's advice.

Though no statement has been issued since yesterday noon, it is understood that the Committee also considered Dr. Hardikar's scheme which is expected to pass through the Committee with some changes. An important question that has arisen in the scheme is whether a member of the Seva Dal can join any political body except the Congress or not. The meeting of the Working Committee is not expected to be before even tomorrow noon.

INDIAN WOMEN'S DOUBLE FIGHT.

Jawaharlal's Address.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

The civilisation of a country depends upon the progress made by its women, declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a largely attended public meeing of women this afternoon.

He advised the women of India to fight a double fight viz., fight for the freedom of their country and fight for the freedom of their sex.

In other countries there were separate laws for men and women. No country could be free without the freedom of women.

Concluding Pandit Jawaharlal exhorted women to start Seva Dals for women in every town an village in India.—A. P.

GOVERNOR SHOOTING CASE.

HARTAL IN LAHORE.

(From Our Correspondent)
LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Ranbir Singh, Durgadas and Chamanlal all students, accused in Governor Shooting Conspiracy Case were sentenced to death.

The Police took the judge to jail where he pronounced is judgment. His finding is in disagreement with the opinion of the two assessors and in agreement only to a small exteht with the opinion of the other two.

The Juge in the course of his judgment says Harikishen had the courage, because he must have known his action led to the most inevitable shameful death on the gallows. But there is no courage in the acts of the three prisoners, who sent Hari Kisben off on his work. One smiles at first at these revolutionaries with their active party sympathisers and propagandists, their party names, their secrecy and mystery, but one ceases to smile when one finds that it is not make believe and boys' game, but deadly seriousness. "The judge observes the youth of accused alone does not constitute such extenuating circumstance, as would justify the imposition of a lesser penalty, prescribed by the law."

The judge points out the sufferings of their victims-European lady groaning under pain of bullet in her body and the Indian police officer choking to death from blood of the wound in his neck,—the only penalty for offences proved against them is death.

The Working Committee of Punjab Congress characterises these sentences as vindicative and has called upon the people to observe hartal in bazaar to-day.

WOMAN FINED FOR THROWING AWAY CHILD.

Rajkot Mill Workers Demand 10 Hours' Work.

(From Our Corresponent.)
RAJKOT, Sept. 7.

Sjt. Masrani of Lohana Boarding did 500 dund and 1,000 sittings and was awarded a medal from Popatlal Ganatra.

The Swadeshi Prachark Mandal did very useful work in picketing at the mela and banars helped much.

The case of Bai Durga Gaurishanker, who had thrown away child, was concluded in the first-class Magistrate Court and she was sentenced to Rs. 50 fine and imprisonment for the day till the Court rose.

The Memon Conference propaganda committee went in 14 to 15 places in Sorath district, and made 4 patrons of Rs. 100, and members in very large numbers Khanbahadur Sardar Suleman Haji Kasam Mitha of Bombay, is is learnt, will open the Conference.

The mill workers demand 10 hours work instead of 12 hours, but the State authorities are not carefully looking into this matter. The Majur Mahajan is going to move in the matter.

SIR DINSHA WACHA'S HEALTH.

Sir Dinshaw Edalji Wacha has been suffering from pneumonia for some time past. The latest report of his health states, he is much better now.

DEARER BEER, TOBACCO AND PETROL.

—:o:—

SNOWDEN UNFOLDS BUDGET AND INCREASES INCOME TAX TO 5SH. IN POUND.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The budget shows substantial decreases in incometax allowances.

Surtax is increased 10 per cent. beer penny a pint, tobacco 8 pence per lb., petrol two pence a gallon.

Entertainment taxes are raised.

Standard rate of income tax has been raised six pence making five shillings.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF BUDGET.

Increase of 6d. in pound in income-tax, raising of duties on beer, petrol and tobacco, increase in present entertainment tax, such in brief are the main burdens which the Chancellor of Exchequer Snowden in his eagerly awaited budget speech revealed. The community will have to face in it great effort to rehabilitate Britain's financial situation. Thoughts of the whole country were centred on the House of Commons this afternoon.

Great crowds had gathered in the precincts of the Parliament and the atmosphere in the House itself was extremely tense when Mr. Snowden in emotional tones opened his speech by telling the House that he estimated the deficit in this year's budget at £74,700,000 and next year's deficit at £170 millions.

NO BORROWING FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Chancellor said, Government had decided that borrowing for Unemployment Fund must cease. Budget saving this year would be 22 millions. Saving next year would be 70 millions.

Mr. Snowden then announced that the standard rate of income-tax would be increased by 6d. making a total of 5sh. in the pound while the various exemption allowances and proportion which pays half the standard rate would be substantially reduced. Surtax (on incomes over 2,000) woud be increased 10 per cent.

BEER DUTY RAISED.

Apart from these inceasses there would be no new direct taxation. Coming to indirect taxathion Mr. Snowden announced that beer duty would be raised 1d. per pint, tobacco 8d. per lb. and petrol 2d. per gallon and that the present entertainment tax would also be increased. The Finance Bill will also contain proposals designed to facilitate conversion of five per cent. War Loan.—Reuter.

MUSLIM STUDENTS REGRET JINNAH'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

The following is issued by the Muslim Students' Union for publication:—

With reference to the speech delivered by Mr. Jinnah on the occasion of the farewell at-home given to him by the members of the Muslim Students Union, Bombay, on Friday last the 4th instant, we hope you will be good enough to publish the following few lines:—

One of the rules of the Union says that the Union shall not take any active part in administrative politics. Further the said function was intended to be a purely social function and Mr. Justice Tyabji was asked to preside on that understanding.

It is unfortunate that a function which was intended to be a purely social function should have assumed a more or less political aspect, and the embarrassment that must have been caused to Mr. Justice Tyabji in consequence is very much to be regretted

The delay in writing this letter is due to the fact that Mr. Justice Tyabji was out of Bombay during the recent holidays and could not therefore be seen by us in this connection earlier.

MORE THAN Rs. 600
DISTRIBUTED AS PRIZES
In Our
"HEAD & TAIL"
Competition.
TRY OUR
"ANSWER
THE
QUESTION"
COMPETITION.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

For your WANTS Rest on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—ORGANISERS, on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratuahora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from High class Hindu poor but deserving students, who desire free boarding and lodging accommodation during the ensuing University Examination period. Apply to SHETH RAMDAS RANCHHODDAS THAKERSY, Popatwadi, Bombay No. 2.
A R5824

WANTED—An experienced OPERATOR for Western Electric Sound System for Agra. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally between 8 to 11 a.m. (S. T.) to Mr. DWARKA PERSHAD, ROYAL HOTEL, Carnac Road, near Crawford Market.
A R 5827

THE CHENOLY HOSIERY WORKS Cannanore, wants TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and LOCAL AGENTS to canvass orders for their famous hosiery goods in commercial centres on commission basis. Liberal discounts to wholesalers.
A R5823

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
(1)

REQUIRED—An EXPERT in Forestry and Agriculture, who can run a large farm on Scientific lines and also supervise a large Circle of Forests where Agricultural and Forest experiments are to be made. At least 10 years' practical experience in Forestry and Agriculture will be essential. Salary upto Rs. 500/- p.m. according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before the 15th September, 1931, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 3577

Lost & Found.

LOST one LEATHER BAG (Gladstone) containing clothes and some documents on the Poona Panchgani Road, somewhere near Kelavda, finder will be rewarded by M. R. DALAL, Gowalia Tank, Building, Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay.
L R 5813

Trade Announcement.

A RECOGNISED UP-COUNTRY firm of wholesale importers invite correspondence from Indian manufacturers of all lines of general merchandise, with a view to represent them as distributors in up-country. References and credentials wanted and given. INDO AMERICAN TRADING CO., Allahabad.
3489

For Sale.

CLEARING SALE.—Rs. 4,000/- worth of best Sporting Goods are for sale at rock bottom price. Apply for details to THE HEALTH & PHYSICAL CULTURE PUBLISHING CO., LTD., P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.
N

Profession

IMPORTANT NEWS—Lot of letters with questions coming always to the Wonderful Egyptian "SPIRITUALIST" MAHMOUD BEY, who is now in Bombay at Grand Hotel, to consult him. Due to over-rush of business, he could not give time for those letters. Now he likes to give a chance to every body to benefit by his consultation, which the public desire to get, after hearing about his Wonderful Spiritual Power, with which he can clear every obstacle and explain all the Mysteries of life, the benefit of which all the Great and Learned men have frankly accepted as true and super-natural. To facilitate such heavy rush as is expected by post from the general public, he has now established a big ready office for his consultation by post at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Telephone 23350. SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE QUESTIONERS—Rs. 5 for three questions; to be sent with questions or V. P. P. Questioners must give their approximate age, mother's or father's name and residence.
P R 5828

WONDERFUL SPIRITUALIST—Consult Mahmoud Bey, Egyptian Spiritualist now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P R 5830

SMAPS RACE TIPS—MASTER SMAPS is in touch with genuine information and his selections are based on track work. One Special Winner Rs. 20 (refunded, if fails to win, guaranteed dividend Rs. 50 and over) One Special Winner Rs. 10 (refunded if unplaced). Three sure winners Rs. 5 (refunded if all unplaced). General Card Rs. 3. (One sure horse in each race). Available: "A. N. Wheeler's Bookstalls, Victoria Terminus and Poona General Cards only." G. P. O. Bookstalls, J. A. Noronha & Co., Charni Road Tram Junction and P. Philipp and Bros., near Wadia Fire Temple, Bombay.
P. R 5826

FREE! FREE!—American Cotton one "Certainty" Figure given free to-day to "Sunrise Weekly" buyers worth One Rupee and to-morrow to "Sunrise Monthly" buyers worth annas eight on production. Daily six figures given free, never fails. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R 5820

DON'T BUY big string of Cotton Forecast. But buy V. J. M.'s ONE SPECIAL SELECTION and make money. V. J. M., opposite Excelsior Cinema, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5819

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVERSION OF BASKET PRIVIES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the subvention now paid by the Corporation for the conversion of privies into water closets will cease in respect of all proposals for conversion received or requisitions for conversion made by the Municipality, after 1st December 1931.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, September, 1931.
3587.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Share certificates Nos. 73012 to 73015; 73493; 3986 to 3989; 37947 to 37950; and 57108 for 70 Shares Nos. 107813 to 107817; 17347 to 17356; 33317 to 33326; 121817 to 121828; 215654 to 215663 and 92997 to 93021 standing in the name of Bholanath Girdharilal are lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month, from this date after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) BHOLANATH GIRDHARILAL.
R 5828

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 977 OF 1931.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO., Plaintiffs versus.
BHAGATRAM SHANKARDAS and Others ... Defendants

To,
(1) Sheopratap Bhagatram.
(2) Ramnarayan Bhagatram.
(3) Lachhminarayen Sheopratap.
(4) Rameshwardas Sheopratap.
(5) Dhanraj Ramnarayen.
and
(6) Teipal Ramnarayan.
The Defendants Nos. 2 to 7.

The Plaintiffs have filed this Suit against you under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 2,200-0-0 and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of filing this Suit till judgment being due to them under a writing passed by Ramnarayen Bhagatram. You are, therefore, hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof for leave to appear and defend this suit. In default a decree will be passed against you for Rs. 2,200-0-0 and interest as aforesaid and costs and further interest.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1931.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3588

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

Insolvency No. 640 of 1931.

Re: DHANJI MULJI & Co., carrying on business in Woollen goods at 4th Gully Chandra Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay: Debtors
Ex parte: JAMNABAI MEGHJI, widow of Devji Pitamber: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 9th day of September, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor firm as Insolvents.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3585

N. Y. K LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Iyo Maru	5962	31 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato ,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
* Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.
Terukuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	16 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	5 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Oct.	19 Oct.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Service, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full Particulars please apply to:—

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Wadia Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.
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The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali.
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WILL STAGE ON
SATURDAY, 12-9-31 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).
SATURDAY, 12-9-31 at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) and
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WICKED POLITICS
(KUTIL RAJNITI)
A Historic drama written by Prof. Gajendra Shankar Pandya, M.A. B.T.
NOTE:—It will be accompanied by an excellent comedy in which Mr. Sudarshan and Vijali will make you full of laughter and pleasure.
DO NOT MISS THIS TREAT.
Pro. BAPULAL B. NAIK.

Grand Opening on Friday 18th Sept.
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Friday 18th Sept. 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Saturday 19th Sept. 4 p.m. ,,
Sunday 20th Sept. 3-30 p.m. ,,
SANYASTA KHADGA
संन्यस्त खड्ग
A play depicting an episode from the life of SHREE BHAGWAN BUDDHA written by BARRISTER V. D. SAVERKER. Gorgeous Scenes and Dresses of the ancient times. See ancient Glory and Grandeur brought on the stage by :—
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SATURDAY, 12-9-31 at 4 p.m.
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"VIDYA-HARAN"
Booking opened daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m. at the theatre.
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On SUNDAY PARSEE KHORDADSAL
NEW PARSI DRAMATIC PLAY
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at Mr. VELATI at 3-30 p. m.
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FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 10.
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Oct. 3s. 8d. —1|2d.
Dec. 3s. 10-3|8d. —1|2d.
Mar. 4s. 1-1|8d. —5|8d.
CHICAGO WHEAT.
Sept. Dol. 47 3|4 Up.
Decr. Dol. 48-7|8 3|8 Up.
March Dol. 52 1|2 Up.
LONDON SEED.
Sept. £7-10-0 sh. 5 Up.
Market:—Firm.
ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Octr. 10.37 17 Up.
Novr. 10.55 15 Up.
Market:—Barely steady.
LONDON LINSEED OIL.
London, Sept. 9.
Sept|Decr. sh.12 10-1|2d. 1-1|2d Up.
Jan|Apr. sh.14 1-1|2d. 1-1|2d. Up.
Market:—Steady.
NEW YORK SUGAR.
Decr. 1.37 1 Up.
March 1.40.
May 1.46 1 Up.
Market:—Steady.
WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).
"Prices at first declined on bear pressure, but later advanced on bull support and unfavourable European crop reports. Closed steady."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail the following:—

	Week ending 4th September, 1931. This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	185	458	1.120
Receipts at U.S. Ports	128	298	914
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	5	11	72
To Continent	55	116	323
To Japan, Canada, etc.	72	159	59
Total	132	286	454
World's Spinners' Takings of American cotton	131	767	641
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (all kinds)	10	175	162
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,742	1,964
Stocks at American Interior Towns		722	592
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,436	1.013
Total		4,901	3,569
Last week		4,863	3,351
Difference on week		+38	+218
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (all kinds)		891	741

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Bureau's Supplementary Report

The 1931 indicated crop is 1,783,000 bales greater than last year's crop, and 417,000 bales above the 1925|1929 average.

The increase above the forecast of August 1st is largely due to the lower than average abandonment.

Reports on weevils indicated more than an average increase in the weevil present and activity during the month.

August generally was favourable to the development of the crop, except in the Delta sections of Arkansas and Mississippi, where the weather tended towards excessive growth, accompanied by poor fruiting and an increase in the numbers and activity of weevil. The loss in these sections, however was largely offset by conditions favouring fruiting and maturing elsewhere.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food-grains were unctuating: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind 76 to 3 per cent. above normal.
Gujarat 60 per cent. above normal to 34 per cent. below normal.
Konkan 30 per cent. above normal to 9 per cent. below normal.
Decan 88 per cent. above normal to 18 per cent. below normal.
Karnatak 97 to 52 per cent. above normal.
Note:—The average prices during the five prewar years 1909-14 are taken as normal for purposes of this report.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
B C Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Near.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Sept.
Banks Buying 6 M.s 1/6 Oct.
Banks Buying 3 Mcs 1|5 31|32 Nov./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 278-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278-3/8.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 940.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banns Selling T T 137 5/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 68.3/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 86.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.85 15/16 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 9th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.93 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.92 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near. Nominal Forward.
Gold £4-4-11 1/8 8th inst. £4-4-9 3/4 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 15/16 8th inst. 13 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 8th inst. 13 1/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 8th inst. 28 1/4 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 p.c. 8th inst. 4 9/32 p. c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 15/16 p. c. 8th inst. 4 15/16 p. c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 pc.
Money:—Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 5 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 10.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 55/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 66.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 93/14.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 80.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-41 Rs. 90/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932-36 Rs. 98/8.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 98/12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-3.
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 102/10.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 66/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 66.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 66.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 84-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 99/4
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 99/4.
Forward Rates:—18th Sept. settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 55/12.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99-0-0
Tone of Market:—Weak.

Tone of London Silver.—Quiet and steady. India and China bought. America sold. Undertone steady but buyers not pressing.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 9-9-31	369000	1102000
Receipts Yesterday 9-9-31	26000	38000
Exports to date 9-9-31 a	302000	543000
Stock at Ports 4-9-31	2742000	1964000
Stock Interior Towns 4-9-31	723000	592000
Stock Liverpool 4-9-31	891000	741000
Visible Supply 4-9-31	4901000	3569000
Quantity in Sight 4-9-31	456000	1120000
Quantity out of Sight 4-9-31	767000	641000

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on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 a.m. Indian Sponsored Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co. Ltd. 4-30 p.m. Indian Gramphone Records.

5 p.m. Indian Ladies Hour-Talk on "Radio and its benefit" (Part II) by Radio in Gujrati.

6-30 p.m. selected music (accompanied by Narayana Iyer with violin solo).

SIKHS ON NON-VIOLENCE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sikh Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-0 p.m. at Chowpatty when Sirdar Jamiat Singh will speak on "Non-violence is our sect anchor—a few pages from Sikh Guru's history." Mr. C. K. Naryanswamy will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE. Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Snirala" via Dhanushkodi, and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday) instead of 12th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—Steamer Clan Grant arrived Suez Tuesday.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at Talcherkar's Wadi, Delisle Road, Parel when Sjt. Nagindas Master will preside. Speeches will be made on the removal of untouchability.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY DURING THE 36TH week ended 5th inst.

The total mortality 582 was 34 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 23.3. The mortality for the 36th week of 1930 was 495 and death rate 20.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 545 and death rate 21.6.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) near Mumbadevi Fuwara at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, K. M. Munshi, Motichand, G. Kapadia and Shrimati Lilavati Munshi will address the meeting on the "Coming Municipal Election and our duty."

Prohibition Propaganda In East Godaveri

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 8.

At a meeting of the East Godaveri District Board, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for temperance propaganda in the District and the President was authorised to address the Government requesting for sanction of Rs. 5,000 for same purpose.

ANDHERI CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

Picketing Of Foreign Cloth Shops

ANDHERI, Sept. 9.

The Secretary, Andheri Congress Committee writes that the following items were discussed in the meeting of the Committee which was held on the 6th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. T. C. Nanavati:—

"The question of foreign cloth stocked by some of the merchants in Andheri received serious attention. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that some of the cloth merchants in Andheri have begun to stock foreign cloth recently in spite of the solid assurances given by them to the Congress. It has, therefore, been decided that these shops should be picketed peacefully. The picketing should be begun at once. It requests the public to be careful when purchasing the cloth, they should see that they do not get foreign coth at all and to help the committee in carrying out this work by enrolling themselves as volunteers. The Committee will accept the services for full time or part time work. The persons who desire to work as rickets should give in their names in writing to the Secretary, Andheri Congress Committee, Versova Road.

The Working Committee has also got a scheme of having a "Harijana National School" for so-called depressed and untouchable boys. A Sub-Committee for this purpose has been appointed and Messrs. J. C. Nanavati, D. G. Tipnis, Kalyan M. Shah D. Bhotta and Kakoo bhai are members of the same. It has been proposed by the local Amateur Singing Club to perform a drama in aid of this School.

The "Khadi Feri" which was discontinued for some time on account of heavy rain, has again been started, and it will be visiting all the villages. Sufficient stock of pure Khadi is available at Andheri Congress Khadi Stores, Versova Road or at Mr. Kalyanji's shop on the same road.

Extravagance And Discrimination On Railways.

RAILWAY BOARD'S "CAPRICIOUS AND ARBITRARY" POWERS MUST BE CURBED.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE FOR DISMISSED RAILWAYMEN.

Presenting the case of the railway workers before the Railway Court of Inquiry which resumed deliberations at the Secretariat on Thursday Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta strongly advocated that all highly paid officers in the railways should be made to work "short-time" compulsorily and all special allowances, emoluments and Lee concessions should be abolished. If every one, from top to bottom, was put on short time, there was no need of throwing nearly 40,000 railway workers out of employment.

FOLLOW THE KING.

To a member of the Railway Board who was sarcastic at the idea, Mr. Jamnadas said that if all railway officers getting a salary of over Rs. 500 were put on short-time and their salaries retrenched there would be a saving of at least Rs. 2 crores. He also retorted "The King has made a beginning in England. Why not you also make a beginning and accept retrenchment in your salaries."!

NARROW TERMS

Mr. Mehta placed before the court of Inquiry the fear entertained by the General Council of the All-Indian Railwaymen's Federation that the terms of reference of the Court were not wide enough. It was clear from the letter written by the Government of India to the Federation on July 18 that Government were anxious that all the facts in dispute should be investigated. In a subsequent letter dated August 3, Government expressed their anxiety to examine all reasonable alternatives to retrenchment.

MAKE IT CLEAR.

The Federation felt that the terms of reference as framed now by the Government fell short of Government's original intention. In order to avoid any impression in the minds of the public that although the terms of reference of the Court of Inquiry were full and comprehensive, the Federation out of perversity had not thought fit to co-operate with the court. Mr. Mehta requested the court to make it clear whether the following issues came within the scope of the inquiry.

1. Whether the conventions about hours of work and weekly rest should not have been put into force before retrenchment was begun?

WAGE CUT AND ITS ASPECTS.

2. Whether contribution to the Railway Provident Fund should not have been diverted temporarily to prevent retrenchment.

3. Wage cut in all its aspects

4. Stoppage of extravagance.

5. Capricious and arbitrary use of power vested in the Railway Board, including discrimination of all kinds.

Mr. S. C. Joshi raised the question as to whether it would be open for the Federation to lead evidence that there has been favouritism and discrimination of a racial character in the method of retrenchment.

The Chairman of the Court said that it was within the scope of inquiry of the Court to investigate into favouritism and discrimination even if it be of a racial character.

The members of the Court also thought that the first issue urged by Mr. Mehta regarding convention about hours of work also come within the perview of the court.

The court deferred ruling regarding the remaining three issues till Friday.

PREJUDICE CREATED.

Resuming after lunch Mr. Jamnadas Mehta submitted that a great deal of prejudice had been created by the distinction sought to be made between questions of policy and questions of administration. It had been stated that the questions of policy were for the Government of India to decide and they cannot be delegated to any other body.

He did not want to deny the constitutional right of Government to decide questions of policy but submitted that both in India and outside questions of high policy were being constantly referred to Commissions, Boards and Committees for investigations and advice and there was no reason why the question of railway retrenchment alone should be kept outside the perview of the Court of Inquiry.

POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION.

The Trades Dispute Act itself did not recognise any distinction between policy and administration but required that any matter relating to the dispute may be referred to the court. The definition of 'trades dispute' given in the Act made it permissible for the court to investigate any dispute or difference which was connected with the employment or unemployment with the conditions of labour.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that it had been the avowed policy of the Railway Board that when owing to the full of traffic or other reasons it may be necessary to discharge the workers, the process should be done considerate and with strict justice and a thoughtless recourse to the power of discharging men should be avoided. Yet this is what exactly they had done!

"CAPRICIOUS REFUSAL."

He asserted that nothing would have been lost if the Railway Board had not capriciously refused to see the Railwaymen's Federation or if they had waited till the Railway Retrenchment sub-Committee of the Assembly had made its report. The present position would not have arisen as the Labour Commission had recommended the programme of maintenance and construction which had been carefully prepared in advance so as to mitigate the hardships as far as possible that reduction entailed. Nor would the present retrenchment have been felt as a grave injustice if discrimination of a racial character, as also between superior and subordinate employees had not been made.

GRADUATED REDUCTION.

He submitted that it would have been far better to have effected retrenchment by graduated reduction of all salaries over Rs. 100. Drastic retrenchment on the one hand and over time on the other were not the fairest way of economy. He advocated that compulsory leave should be granted without salary to all employees by rotation for a few months. All special allowances, duty allowances, special pays and Lee concessions should be stopped.

STOPPING EXTRAVAGANCE.

The discharge of 23,000 men, and demotion of 5,000 workers and placing of many more thousand workers on short hours could have been easily avoided by stopping extravagance of various kinds. For example in the workshops manufactures and repairs should not have been done by contractors' labour. It would have been also economical if there had not been too many surplus officers and if fresh recruitment was stopped after the introduction of the various schemes of rehabilitation and rationalisation.

The Court then adjourned till Friday.

DETAILS.

The Inquiry Court investigating into the question of retrenchment on Railways with Mr. Justice Murphy as its Chairman resumed its sitting at the Secretariat, on Thursday morning.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the spokesman of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation resumed his address to the Court placing before it the case of the Railway workers.

Mr. Mehta referred to the events leading to the appointment of the Inquiry Court in their chronological order. He pointed out that the six-monthly interview which the representatives of the Railwaymen's Federation had with the Railway Board at Simla on June 25 and 26 ended in a refusal on the part of the Railway Board to stop further retrenchment, pending the decision on the points raised by the Federation. By that time about 35,000 workers had been discharged nearly 3,000 demoted, and over 120,000 working short hours. Besides, the representatives were informed that about 30,000 more men were marked for retrenchment in future, and that the Board would take at least three weeks' time to come to a decision on those points.

Reading lengthy extracts from the printed report of the six-monthly meeting of the Railway Board, Mr. Mehta proceeded to show how several important points raised by the Federation were not included in the terms of reference.

Sir J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General, who represents Railway Administrations objected to such extracts which he said were not relevant, as they did not relate to matters covered by the terms of reference.

Mr. Mehta maintained that he was merely taking a historical survey of events leading to the present dispute regarding the inadequacy of the terms of reference, and he would then show how the present terms would not meet the case.

The Court ruled out the objection of the Advocate-General, and allowed Mr. Jamnadas to read the extracts. The Court held that Mr. Mehta was entitled in presenting his case to use such documentary evidence as he had. But the Court wanted him to show, after reading the extracts, what points in dispute were not covered by the terms of reference.

Mr. Mehta read out a number of other extracts from the report and pointed out that the questions that hey had raised in their interview with the Railway Board were not exactly the points in dispute which they wanted to be included in the terms of reference when they applied for a Board of Conciliation.

Continuing he said that on June 26, the representatives of the Federation applied for an interview with the Viceroy, but the request was not granted.

Thus when all efforts at an amicable settlement proved futile, and the Federation was faced with an impending danger of 30,000 more men being retrenched the All-India Railwaymen's Convention passed on June 27, a resolution deciding upon a general strike on all Railways.

NOT A HASTY DECISION.

Reading out the resolution Mr. Mehta made it clear that the Federation had taken all the necessary precautions to avoid the charge of a hasty decision being levelled against them. The result had an immediate effect and the Railway Board which was not ready to meet the Federation and wanted three weeks' time on the previous day informed the Federation the next day that they were ready to meet the Federation and discuss the question.

At their meeting of the 3rd of July 1931 the Railway Board and the Agents decided that future retrenchment should be suspended upto 31st October 1931, with certain reservations, and this decision was communicated to the representatives of the Federation who met the Railway Board on the 7th July 1931. At the said meeting the Railway Board expressed their readiness to join in the application for a Board of Conciliation provided the terms of reference were as they suggested. These are items Nos. 1 and 2 of the terms of reference to the Present Court of Inquiry. As those did not arise out of the application for the Board of Conciliation made by the Federation, our representatives while allowing them pressed for two more terms. They were as follows:—

(1) Whether the omission of the Railway Board to receive the deputation of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in February last, to discuss the proposals and suggestions has not led to the discharge and demotion of more men than what was necessary.

(2) Whether the methods adopted by the Railway Department and the various Railway Administrations are the best, or whether there are better alternatives; if so what?

But as the Railway Board could not accept our request our representatives left Simla on the same day.

APPOINTMENT OF TRIBUNAL.

Thereafter, the Federation received from the Government of India a letter dated 18th July 1931 stating "inter alia" that "in the circumstances the Government of India are of opinion that the facts in dispute between the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations on the one side, and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation as representing the Unions of Railway workers on the other side, should be immediately investigated by an impartial tribunal." By the said letter they also communicated to us "in order to investigate the disputes that has arisen," the terms of reference which are now before the Court of Enquiry.

On examining the terms of reference however we found that inspite of the above-mentioned declaration of the Government of India it would not be possible to investigate the facts in dispute unless the terms were widened so as to cover the entire dispute. Accordingly on the 27th of July we asked the Government of India to widen the terms of reference so as to include at least one of the terms of reference, viz., that about the alternatives which we had pressed on the Railway Board. But by the letter of the 8th of August 1931 the Government of India declined to do so."

"FULL INVESTIGATION IMPOSSIBLE."

Although the Railwaymen's Federation are most anxious to place their case before an impartial tribunal, and although the Federation has been working strenuously since April last to obtain such a Tribunal, the Government of India have, by limiting the terms of reference, made it dimcult to secure the full investigation of all the facts in dispute. Finding that the real reasons which have led to the discharge of 35,000 men, to the demotion of 3,000 more men, and to 15 per cent. wage cut for about a lac and a quarter of people who are working short-time could not be brought before the Court of Inquiry. The General Council of the Federation decided that no useful purpose would be served by participation in the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry.

As, however, this attitude of the Federation has been misrepresented in certain quarters, we have been authorised to seek a clear interpretation of these terms from this Hon. Court. The General Council of the Federation held at Madras on 29th and 30th of August passed certain resolutions. Mr. Mehta read out these resolutions and explained how the Federation was forced to take the extreme step of a general strike.

Mr. Mehta had not concluded his argument when the Court rose for the lunch.

Miss Beryl Chadwick, who plays the leading role in the Bombay A. D. C.'s performance "Aren't We All?" at the Royal Opera House on Saturday. Miss Chadwick, besides being a good artist, is a good swimmer.

MAN ENLARGED ON BAIL RE-ARRESTED.

Alleged Living On Earnings Of Prostitution

Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Parsi youth aged 30, who recently figured in a sensational case in which he was charged with procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes and was committed to the sessions, was re-arrested by the police on Friday, on another charge.

Along with him was arrested a Parsi woman, named Meherbai Merwanji Divecha, aged 40.

The charges against the accused are that they lived on the earnings of prostitution of a girl named Sheroo Merwanji Divecha, the 17-year old daughter of Meherbai.

The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday morning when Mr. B. T. Desai representing accused Ardeshir asked for a short adjournment of the case. He informed the Court that his client Ardeshir was the same person who was committed to the sessions some days ago. His client was now enlarged on bail in respect of the previous charge on a sum of Rs. 2,500. Counsel, therefore, requested the Court to release the accused on the same bail.

The Magistrate ordered Ardeshir to be released on a cash deposit of Rs. 100.

Meherbai who was released on a bail of Rs. 100 by the police was allowed to continue the same bail.

The case was postponed till September 17.

BOMBAY AMATEURS SET THE PACE.

In "Aren't We All".

(By Our Art & Dramatic Critic)

The Players.

Morton	Mr. C. Picot
Hon. Willie Tatham	Mr. G. Key
Lady Frinton	Mrs. A. Sydney Chadwick
Arthur Wells	Mr. H. I. Watson
Martin Steele	Mr. H. Bland
Kitty Lake	Miss May Osborne
Lord Grenham	Mr. F. W. Mantell
Hon. Mrs. W. Tatham	Miss Beryl Chadwick
Roberts	Mr. Gower Gibbon
Angela Lynton	Mrs. R. W. Bullock
Reverend Ernest Lynton	Mr. Guy D. Robinson
John Willocks	Mr. C. Murray.

The screen has upto a point provided the contact with the current intellectual and cultural tendencies in the West. Of the innumerable things "modern" that we see on the screen there are few, however, that should satisfy those who are eager for artistic standards higher than those implied by the box-office rendering of "entertainment value" If occasionally we find an affective screen version of reputed modern play-wrights like Frederick Lonsdale exhibited locally the occasions are rare accidents. We have, consequently, to depend on the initiative of local organisations, like the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, for the higher cultural values missed in the theatres, more or less, monopolised by the screen. The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club has, decidedly set the pace in "Aren't We All," the well-known play by Frederick Lonsdale staged by them on Wednesday evening. Frederick Lonsdale's play has more than wit, more than smart dialogues. It has humour. And, its humour is human. A player with apparent play-instinct could, probably execute a tolerable version of a witty character. It requires more than mere instinct, however, to interpret humour, to communicate its human impulse. Mr. F. W. Mantell who acted Lord Grenham acted a difficult part and acted it well. It did not, with Mr. Mantell, degenerate into clever sophistry Mr. Mantell knew how to dispense with words when words were not wanted. His gestures and his deliberate silence were at once, natural and significant. Not every father has the gift to reconcile estranged children. Margot the offended wife of his son could easily have been his life-long foe. But the manner in which the play-wright's intention was revealed by the acting of both Mr. Mantell and of Miss B. Chadwick who played the estranged wife the Hon. Mrs. W. Tatham, almost anticipated the fading away of all misunderstandings. Mr. C. Key who plays the Hon. Willie Tatham' begun well as a guilty husband though not as well, perhaps, as an offended one. Miss May Osborne who acted as "Kitty Lake" provided the exciting interlude for the married couple. Her brief passage was noteworthy Mrs. R. W. Bullock's part was evidently another foil to the main theme. She played the shocked conservative with justified gusto Mr. C. Picot, Mrs. A Sydney Chadwick, Mr. Watson, Mr. Bland, Mr. Gower Gibbon, Mr. G. D. Robinson and Mr. C. Murray contributed to the success of the play by the skill with which they fitted in its scheme.

Of unquestionable interest was the noticeable efficiency and beauty of the stage-craft accomplished by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club. The "sets" were neither loudly violent nor passively "neutral". The Bombay Amateur will close on Saturday. And, if they recognise the opportunity offered this evening and the next the city's intellectual play-goers will be more than compensated by the progressive tendencies in stage-craft and acting with which the Bombay Amateurs have set the pace for them in "Aren't We All".

BOMBAY'S PART IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to find it reported in the "Chronicle", the other day, that the "General Secretary" of the B.P.C.C. had communicated to the Secretary of the A.I.C.C. the figures of those imprisoned and killed during the Satyagraha Movement last year in the city of Bombay. I find that the number of ladies imprisoned is put at 250, to the best of my knowledge. I assure your Mr. Editor, I speak with the fullest knowledge of all facts the number of ladies imprisoned does not come anywhere near about what the General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. has communicated to the A.I.C.C. I may also point out that the number of other volunteers as contained in the B.P.C.C.'s General Secretary's statement requiries amendation.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.

Ray Chambers.
Bombay, Sept. 10.

BALASINOR PEASANTS' GRIEVANCES

Alleged Breach Of Agreement.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE OF BASIS OF PREVIOUS REPORTS ...

An extraordinary meeting of the Working Comittee of the Indian States' People's Conference was held in the office of the Conference on Tuesday the 8th inst. Mr. L. R. Tairsee was voted to the chair. The Committee continued its deliberations on Wednesday at 7 P.M. and adopted the following resolutions unanimously:—

(1) This Committee has heard with deep concern and regret the attitude of the Balasinor State in going back upon the agreement arrived at between the State and people in May last to abolish forced labour in the State territories. It appoints a committee consisting of Messrs. A. V. Thakker, Balvantray Mehta, Manishanker Trivedi and Pranlal Munshi to take all necessary measures in the matter on the basis of the reports from Sjt. Amratlai V. Thakker and the Provincial Secretary who have investigated into the grievances of the Balasinor peasants.

(2) This Committee records with satisfaction the splendid response hitherto given by the people of the States all over India to the appeal of this Committee for the celebration of the States' People's Week. It further urges the States' People to continue till further advice the work of enrolment of members of the Conference and of securing signatures on the mass memorial to be presented to the president of the Congress.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Owing to slight reaction in price of hessians jute shares opened quiet, a turn easier than yesterday's; as the session advanced more selling pressure developed. The market closed above the lowest rates. In coals only Katras Jherriahs and Burrakur were dealt in at hardening rates. In teas a fair turnover resulted at decidedly better prices. The Miscellaneous section was without any feature except that the recent rise of Indian Iron and Steel shares was fully maintained. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 55-14 small lot, 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 98-8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank contributory 210.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 51.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 15-2, Dunbar pref. 103 small lot.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 7 cum div. Burrakur 10-13. Katras Jherriah 26-8, Lakurka 2.

Jutes:—Alliance ordy. 236-8. Auckland ordy. 192, Bally ordy. 131, Barnagore 134, Budge Budge ordy. 335, Champdany 99, Clive 23-6, Craig 1, Hoogly pref. 12-8, Howrah ordy. 38-3. ditto pref. 102, Huckumchand ordy. 21, India 126, Kamarhatty ordy. 420, Kanknarrah ordy. 356, Lawrence ordy. 430; Lansdown ordy. 127, National 21, Northbrook pref. 104, Nuddea 20, Presidency 5-4, Reliance 58-14, Standard ordy. 300-8.

Miscellaneous: Karanpura Development 9, Bengal Chemical pref. 10-4, U. P. Electric 102, Bengal Iron 1-7 and Brown and Co. ordy. 108 Indian Iron and Steel 3-15 Thornycrafts 0-9-0, Britania Biscuits 1-12, Ganges Rope 258, Indian Wood products 15, Titaghpur paper pref. 39-8, Midnapore Zemindary 62, Cawnpore Sugar pref. 97.

RELIGIOUS VALUE OF KHADI.

"On Saturday Fr. Verrier Elwin will deliver a lecture on "The Religious Value of Khadi" in the Lecture Hall of the Christa Seva Sangha Ashram, Poona, at 6 p.m."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1931.

"NAKED FAKIR"

"Naked Fakir" is the extra-smart title of a smart book on India written by one of the latest globe-trotting visitors to India, Mr. Robert Bernays, who was the special correspondent in India of the "News Chronicle" from January to May 1931. (Victor Gollancz Ltd. London: pages 315, Price 10/6d. net). As a special representative of an influential Liberal paper, fairly sympathetic towards India, Mr. Bernays had special opportunities of getting intimate if not inside knowledge of some of the dramatic incidents in this country in that eventful period. And he has presented in this book impressionist sketches or what he calls "reactions to the Indian scene and the chief characters upon its stage." Even a casual reader of the book will agree with the author that he has "neither the material nor the capacity to write either a history of modern India or a final appreciation of Mr. Gandhi." To quote but one instance of his difficulty in grasping the realities in India, the author, despite his five months' stay in India, describes the Hindu Mahasabha as "a revolutionary youth movement from Madras." But in recording his impressions of things he has witnessed he sometimes gets at the reality of things, due allowance being made to a Britisher's bias against Indian agitators and to a would-be super-journalists' weakness for smart sensational sketches. On the whole, the book is interesting, if only because it deals with a most exciting period in Indian history, is quite up-to-date, is written with some inside knowledge and in a crisp racy style, and finally makes an honest attempt to impress upon the British the gravity of the Indian situation and the need for an honourable settlement.

Mr. Bernays cherishes a lively admiration for Mahatma Gandhi, the man, and wonders if even Mr. Churchill would use the language he has used if he had met him personally. "There is something Christ-like about him" says Mr. Berhays, and he adds: "All thought of Gandhi's repulsive appearance vanishes the moment he begins to talk. In a flash one realises that one is in the presence of one of the great men of the world. Though he speaks very quietly and without a trace of passion or bitterness, his power is almost hypnotic. His words so grip and absorb the mind that half an hours' conversation with him produces real physical exhaustion. For he speaks not as other men do, but with the power of a prophet." The author attempts to sum up Gandhiji in the following words: "Prophet and politician, saint and super-propagandist, the object of adoration to three quarters of India, of admiration to half the world, the inventor of a form of passive resistance which has enabled the Indian, with all his deeply-rooted sense of inferiority, to meet the proud Englishman on equal terms and beat him; in some things generations in front of his time, in others centuries behind it; something of a mystic; something of a fakir; altogether a rebel to the British Raj, obstinate, suspicious, and though he does his best to crush it down, bitter of soul against what he calls "a satanic government"—this is the man that Lord Irwin has set himself to win over to reason at the Round Table Conference." This is not an accurate description of Gandhiji but fairly accurately indicates the mentality of the author.

Mr. Bernay's prejudice against the national campaign is best seen in his attempt to make out that many of the volunteers that joined the movement were impelled by mercenary motives. Referring to Bombay, he says: "There was a definite tariff for disorder, so many annas were paid for taking part in a procession, so many more for lying down in front of a train. University students, who at the best of times find it difficult to get a job after having taken their degress, had only to enrol in the Congress Army to have all their material cares removed and a halo of patriotism in the bargain. Even the families of arrested men were given generous separation allowances." These are irresponsible statements and a gross perversion of facts; but perhaps nothing better can be expected from an average British journalist-propagandist. Referring to the use of the lathi, the author says: "The idea that it is used indiscriminately to beat up any peaceful procession is lying nonsense." This is a wanton untrue statement. Disinterested testimonies like that of Father Elwin of the Christa Seva Sangh, not to mention those of numerous men and women who were victims of lathi charges, amply prove who is really guilty of lying nonsense. However, it is something that the author pays a tribute to the efficacy of the weapon of Civil Disobedience. He says: "Englishmen can stand up to open rebels. They can meet them and beat them at any time. Civil Disobedience was something far more subtle and more deadly. It was the militant suffragette movement on a gigantic scale, stripped of its hysteria. It had in fact this tremendous difference. The militant suffragettes ended by making themselves ridiculous." The disciples of non-co-operation, as long as they kept to non-co-operation, made the Government ridiculous." With all its defects, Mr. Bernay's book may be expected to help Britain at an opportune time to realise the gravity of the Indian question and of the supreme need of solving it satisfactorily as much in the interests of herself as of India.

INDIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The reply given by the Finance Member to a question in the Assembly regarding the exchange ratio on Wednesday makes one wonder whether it is his intention to make a definite statement on the floor of the House about the currency policy of the Government of India which has brought the country to the verge of ruin. The Finance Member is reported to have informed the member that with exchange reduced to 1s.-4d., the additional number of rupees which would be required to meet the sterling debt and charges of the Government of India would be about Rs. 5 crores. We do not know if any member of the Assembly put a supplementary questions on this reply, but it is to be hoped that when the Finance Member makes his statement in the House regarding the currency policy of the Government of India there will be a united demand for a special day being set aside for the discussion of that statement in the Assembly. The various opinions which have been expressed lately regarding the last announcement of the Government of India about their Treasury Bonds and the reckless manner in which they have been borrowing money by means of Treasury Bills at rates of interest, which have greatly upset the commercial circles make it imperative that a full opportunity should be afforded to the members of the Assembly to discuss the policy of the Government and to make suggestions thereon if the announcement of the Finance Member admits of any constructive suggestions being made.

Those who have not criticised the currency policy of the Government during the last six months have at best been their apologists. We are not aware of any section of the public which has approved of the policy of the Government, much less supported it. It is significant that the British commercial interests have preferred to be silent at this critical juncture, and it is a sad commentary on the present constitution of Government that they can persist in their policy, which has caused nervousness and unrest in Indian commercial circles. There are two statements which are expected to be made by the Finance Member in the Assembly this session—one regarding the retrenchment Government expect to make during the current year and in the next year, and the second regarding their currency policy. As regards the first it is well-known that the budget estimates for the current year are not being actually realised and there are varying reports of deficit in the current year's Budget and it is very necessary that the public should know the truth about the deficit. We have all along felt that the retrenchments, which can be effected by the different Retrenchment Committees, which have been at work, cannot touch the fringe of the problem which awaits solution; and while we do not wish to minimise the earnestness of the members who have given their time to these Committees, we fear they do not seem to realise that what is required is a drastic change in policy more than a few lakhs saved here and there.

As regards the currency policy of the Government of India, apart from the uneasiness in the mind of the public at the continued raids on India's slender gold resources by sales of Reverse Councils by the Government, the economic condition in the rural areas is becoming desperate. The rates of the agricultural produce of India have fallen so low that it is difficult to understand how the Government propose to collect their revenues unless they adopt a sane and reasonable policy regarding the repeated contractions of currency which have to be made against each Reverse Council sale. Those in close touch with commercial and industrial markets in India have over and over again warned the Government that a state of emergency has arrived and it is difficult for them to understand whither the Government are drifting with their reckless policy of parting with India's gold. The Finance Member has advanced only one justification for his policy since he took charge of his Department. His excuse for his policy has been that it ensures stability and the confidence of the outside world. It is now clear that there is little chance of any financial assistance from outside being made available to India as the London Money Market fights shy of any effort by Indians to be masters in their own house. This condition which the London Money Market seeks to impose is such an absurd one that India has to fall back on the Indian money market. And what is the 'sine qua non' of support from this market? It is the confidence of the people in the currency policy of the Government of the day, and this confidence the Finance Member has all but forfeited by now. The emergency which was arisen in India is not less alarming than that which faced England but a few days ago. But contrast the measures taken in England to meet the emergency, with the callous apathy of the Government of India who even refuse to take responsible institutions and individuals into their confidence. Because there is complete self-government in England, the representatives of the people, belonging to different parties, sink their differences for the moment and stand up against the rising danger. In India, on the other hand, the representatives of the people are being studiously overlooked and the bureaucracy continues to carry on at the ultimate cost, not of itself but of Indians and India. The moral is obvious. India must immediately have a truly National Government to protect her economic interests.

NOT ENOUGH

The Working Committee of the Congress at its session at Ahmedabad passed a resolution on Wednesday authorising the Textile Mills Exemption Committee of the Congress "to ask such mills as are working more than ten hours a day to adopt a ten-hour day". If after due notice has been given these mills refuse to institute a ten-hour day, the Exemption Committee was authorised "to remove their names from the list of approved mills". This resolution urgently requires to be amplified. It must specify the maximum hours of work during the week. It will be recalled that the Whitley Commission recommended a nine-hour day and as a compromise for the present suggested a ten-hour day if only 54 hours were put in during the week. The mills desiring to remain on the "approved list" of the Congress can demand from the operatives 60 hours during the week and even more by clever manipulation of shifts and yet technically fall in with the Working Committee's requirement, unless that body specifically lays down the maximum hours of work per week, that is, not more than 54 hours (though for our part we would prefer a 48 hour week) in the interests both of the employees and the employers. Many of the latter have yet to realise that there is such a thing as "industrial fatigue" and that a shorter spell of concentrated labour yields more and better production.

THE LAHORE JUDGMENT.

The three accused, Durgadas, Ranbir Singh and Chamanlal, charged with conspiracy to shoot the Governor of the Punjab were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Lahore. In the case of two of them the assessors had declared that they were not guilty. The judge, of course, is technically entitled, when assisted only by assessors, to disregard their verdict, but the ends of justice would have been adequately served if instead of the award of capital punishment they had been given a sentence of imprisonment. The sentence awarded by the Sessions Judge will rightly be regarded by the public as too severe.

Trifles.

The action of the Gandhi Reception Committee in issuing an invitation to Mr. Churchill must be deplored as being in extremely bad taste.

Mr. Churchill, of course, is too genteel to give them a bit of his mind—indeed they deserve a cartload of these bits. But there is no excuse for the committee. Men of sensibility like Lawrence Housman and Gilbert Murray ought to have realised that "asking" Mr. Churchill was almost like inviting a man to assist in the tragedy of his own funeral.

* * *

The "Daily Herald's" suggestion that Lord Willingdon may retire prematurely was wrongly regarded by the Associated Press as offering an opportunity to resourcefulness. Inquiries in Simla "circles" do not argue smartness on the part of its correspondents.

What else, in the name of commonsense, did they expect to get if not a denial of any justification for the 'Daily Herald' story?

* * *

According to a Calcutta report, a Magistrate described the cross-examination by an advocate as "all nonsense," whereat the latter strongly protested saying that the characterisation was unparliamentary language. I learn further that—most probably to make sure that the one did hear the other—the exchange of compliments was solemnly repeated a second time.

* * *

Now, both have my sympathy—that goes without saying.

But about that word "nonsense." It may or may not be unparliamentary language. It certainly is a Parliamentary fact which is further borne out by the British "National" Government's latest.

* * *

This reminds me. We owe a duty—indeed a number of duties—to a number of parties. It is our duty to thank Britain and the British, it is our duty to congratulate India and ourselves and it is our duty to give ourselves up to rejoicings—it would'nt at all be a bad idea if we had a procession too.

You see India has been trying to approach Britain, oh! in so many things. She never succeeded.

But what do you think has happened now? Why, Britain herself has approached India. For, over there also they have started "Government by Ordinances."

* * *

I congratulate Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.). His Post and Telegraph Accounts Committee has suggested increasing the rates on press telegrams. I welcome the suggestion as conducing to the better control of the Press.

I hope it is given effect to.

* * *

But, says the "Evening News of India": "Many of them (newspapers) will be even compelled to withdraw the bearing authority given to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to telegraph all His Excellency's speeches to them irrespective of their value."

I am afraid Bori-Bundar's tell-tale threat is going to tell.

* * *

I have already told you that the King has given a lead to the British nation by a voluntary cut in the Civil List which example has been followed by the Prince of Wales and the Premier. And as I suggested, India must not in any way be affected by this contagion of self-denying ordinance. I want officialdom to have a better sense of values on this side of the Suez. Here the cry ought to be for safeguards and guarantees.

* * *

But I have come across a shocking story about an Indian Minister.

Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil announced, as President of the Retrenchment Committee, that he would forego a month's salary to rescue the falling finances of the Treasury. I do not know whether or no he received a much deserved 'wigging' for this indiscreet act of charity. Anyway I am glad that it ended when, where and with whom it had begun.

And while the Civilians flaunted statutory protection of the Secretary of State, the members of the Retrenchment Committee fought for a higher daily allowance.

So all's well—even though the attempt to make it better does not come off.

PASSPORTS & PUBLIC MORALS

—:o:—

WAR-MEASURE IN PEACE-TIME

(By "PACIFICUS.")

The refusal of the grant of passport to Mr. B.J. Deorukhkar for his journey to England, while it is hardly surprising ordinarily, constitutes an eloquent commentary on the much-talked-of change of heart on the part of the Provincial bureaucracy in these post-Truce days.

BUREAUCRATIC LOGIC.

The behaviour of the Government in Mr. Deorukhkar's case, becomes the more inexplicable, when it is remembered that the victim of the official whims could hardly come within the pale of such "undesirability" as is provided for by the machinery of passport rules. It would be interesting to know why an exception was made of this representative of the "Depressed Class" and Congress worker when no general ban is imposed on the movements of Congressmen and other individuals such as enjoy the distinction of being regarded with none-too-cordial feelings in the official eye. Why is he refused a passport, when ex-presidents of the Congress "War Councils" like Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat, have been granted one? Is there any justification forthcoming, again, for preventing members of the "Depressed Classes" who decline to fall in line with the "apke-waste" careerism and parasitic communalism from making themselves heard when all other interests, political, communal and others, are not refused the facilities of travel?

MASTERPIECE IN LOGIC.

The Government action in suppressing the ordinary freedom of movement, in Mr. Deorukhkar's case, would certainly appear to be purely arbitrary and furnishes a typical example of misuse of a machinery that was brought into existence first during the war as an 'emergency' measure and has since been exploited for the convenience of bureaucratic susceptibilities of imaginary fear. What conceivable harm would have been caused if Mr. Deorukhkar were allowed to proceed to England? Does the Government of Bombay imagine that this gentleman would dynamite the R.T.C. if he were not prevented from going to England to watch the Conference proceedings on behalf of an Indian minority?

WAR IN PEACE-TIME.

One cannot imagine any valid or even intelligible reasons political or any other, that could have come in the way of the grant of passport. The passport, essentially, is a formality originally introduced not to deprive people of their freedom of movement, but to afford them such facilities in travel to foreign countries as are claimed by them from the State. This object is fulfilled in the case of all countries outside the British Empire where, however, the social "undesirables," like criminals, crooks and other unpleasant gentry are classed with men and women whose only offence consists of holding public opinions that fail to receive the sanction of bureaucratic authority. Yet, there is a well-organised system of spying officially termed Inteligence (a platonic term) which is supposed to justify its existence. There is, too, the machinery of law, which could be set in motion with surprising ease. Why then, employ the crude methods of this wonderful passport control, which proves a source of indescribable hardship to peaceful and inoffensive persons?

INDIA'S CHARTER OF FREEDOM.

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY TO "CHAMPIONS OF "SAFEGUARDS"

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes in "Young India":—

"I shall strive for a constitution, which will release India from all thraldom and patronage, and give her, if need be, the right to sin. I shall work for an India, in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony. There can be no room in such India for the curse of untouchability, or the curse of intoxicating drinks and drugs. Women will enjoy the same rights as men. Since we shall be at peace with all the rest of the world, neither exploiting, nor being exploited we should have the smallest army imaginable. All interests not in the conflict with the interests of the dumb millions will be scrupulously respected, whether foreign or indigenous. Personally, I hate distinction between foreign and indigenous. This is the India of my dreams, for which I shall struggle at the next Round Table Conference. I may fail, but if I am to deserve the confidence of the Congress, my principals, I shall be satisfied with nothing less."

GANDHIJI'S COUNTER-CLAIM.

Thus has Gandhiji in a few simple ringing words told the world what the Indian National Congress wants. All-wise God has conceded man, his creation, freedom to err. Less cannot be conceded by one nation to another. This is Gandhiji's simple counter-claim in answer to all those claims for safeguard, which, in the interest of India, Britain seeks to impose on India. The poorest shall feel that it is their country. This is the charter for adult suffrage and equality of law and removal of all disabilities by reason of sex and caste. Gandhiji has reiterated the promise of the Congress to do away with the drink traffic. Swaraj for India means and includes the end of drink. The Indian National Congress is under promise to the women and the children of India, that the day we get self-government, prohibition will be decreed. This is why we cannot accept any terms from the British Government that do not permit us to dispense with the drink revenue. We cannot maintain the present army, nor can we concede to Britain the control over our military expenditure, disabling us from doing away with the drink and drug revenue. Our international policy is peace, and the smallest army of defence is all we need to keep. 'I hate distinction between foreign and indigenous': this is the most characteristic article of Gandhiji's charter, and only this can be in accordance with the tradition and genius of India. The only safeguard is that the interests of the dumb millions should be respected: otherwise India shall belong to the world, and does not want to live for herself. Herein has Gandhiji explained the purpose, the aim, as well as the limitation of true Swadeshi.

OUR FLAG.

Dear Flag of orange, white and green,
With Hope's blue Charka smiling between,
Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Muslims, Hindus, we,
We're all of us *Hindis* in our love of thee!

What would you claim from us, sweet Flag?
Behind in Courage we don't lag?
Large-hearted Sacrifice to give?
In Peace and Truth united live?

That Faith and Chivalry must shine
To make thy message divine?
No sword nor gun, but these will be
Our Safe-guards safe eternally.

Beloved Flag with heart and soul
We'll fight to win thy cherished goal,
From every house-top then do wave
Proud, fair and free, sublimely brave.

Dear Flag, for thee we'll live or die,
But ever keep thee flying high.
Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Muslims, Hindus, we,
We're all *Hindis* in our worship of thee!

SEVIKA.

HIND MATA

(BY D. J. UDWADIA.)

(It was a glorious day in August fair,
When "Rajputana" to England did repair,
A mighty soul so precious to us all,
Whose Freedom's song and noble clarion call,
Did every Indian home and hearth inspire,
And filled all hearts with such sacred fire,
That they all, plunging in the field of fray,
Right gloriously had well-nigh won the day).

With folded hands and dark piercing eyes,
On deck he stood; and as the waves did rise
And gently fell, his fancy free did roam
And wandered to his dear own native home.

And from the waters blue a siren rose,
Hind-Mata was her name, and took her pose
Before her chosen man; there was a glare
In Mahatma's eyes, in others found so rare.

In accents sweet she spoke: "O! leader great,
Till thou returnest, I shall watch and wait;
And Hope and Faith my playmates shall be,
Till by thee, these fettered hands are made quite free."

The Mahatma humbly bowed and then replied,
"Fear not, Hind-Mata, thy faith in me abide,
And thou shall surely see thy son return,
With India's hopes fulfilled, his mission done."

NOTES OF THE DAY

An Admirable Suggestion.

More than a year ago, the Russian representative, M. Litvinoff, confronted world statesmen and Peace-makers at Geneva with a proposal for immediate and complete disarmament. The suggestion was promptly dismissed as deliberately fantastic, designed, at least, for the unfair object of putting others in the wrong box. Now, Signor Grandi, whatever his real and ultimate motives, has suggested, on behalf of Italy, a less ambitious and thdroughly practicable test of the Peace-makers' sincerity. He demands nothing more than an armament truce pending the Disarmament Conference. As he said at the League Assembly: "By an immediate armaments truce and suspension of all programmes of armaments, they would set an example of good-will and create an atmosphere of confidence." The Great Powers would lose nothing by agreeing to the Truce. On the other hand, they would ensure for the Disarmament Conference a splendid success—if they mean what they have been loudly professing.

The Muslim Conference.

The acting-secretary—vice Maulana Mohammad Shafee Daudi, nominated for Special Duty abroad—has called a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference on September 13, at Simla. Among the subjects on the agenda are the Haig Committee Report, Muslim Demands and the Round Table Conference. The date is eminently appropriate. So is the 'venue'—no 'milieu' could possibly be more congenial. And, it does not require any extraordinary foresight and political perspicacity to determine why the conference has been called and what it is intended to do as regards "Muslim Demands and the Round Table Conference." But, the promise that the Committee will consider "the Haig Committee Report on the classification of subjects in the North-West Frontier Province" is really exciting. The Muslim "leaders" had forgotten all about it when they met at Allahabad, not long ago. Why this sudden awakening months after the event? Is it to put the seal on the betrayal of the Frontier at the last Round Table Conference? For, the Haig Committee is merely a corollary of the Frontier Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference.

Perversion Of Law.

Magisterial vagaries in issuing orders under Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. have so often gone unchallenged or unresisted since the commencement of the Truce, that several Magistrates have begun to make a most indiscriminate use of that notorious section. The Joint Magistrate of Gudur in the Madras Presidency is reported to have prohibited, under the Section, the holding of the Provincial and District Ryots' Conference on the frivolous ground that he has received information that some persons are intent on disturbing the proceedings of the Conference. The ryots, who pay the taxes for the upkeep of the Magistracy, and the administration in general, have the right to associate and assemble peacefully; and, if some persons are expected to cause disturbance, it is the duty of the Magistrate to deal with those persons and protect the law-abiding ryots. Meanwhile, the ryots of the Province should be made to realise, one and all, what sort of law is used against them.

Dera Ismail Khan.

We are glad to learn that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has gone to Dera Ismail Khan, which, it will be recalled, was the scene of disgraceful rioting between Hindus and Muslims, a little while ago. Prominent Hindus and Muslims have joined him to assist in the restoration of peace and the holding of an inquiry into the recent incidents. We wish him all success in his efforts to re-establish good feelings between the two communities. But, is it only an irony or co-incidence that the Chief Commissioner has almost simultaneously been pleased to declare, under the provisions of the Police Act, "that Dera Ismail Khan City within the Municipal limits, has been found to be in a disturbed and dangerous state"?

Agricultural Distress In India.

—:o:—

GOVT.'S REFUSAL TO HOLD ENQUIRY.

ASSEMBLY THROWS OUT DUTT'S RESOLUTION TO ENQUIRE INTO WOES OF PEASANTS

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Non-official resolutions were discussed in the Legislative Assemoly this morning. During question hour, Sir James Crerar informed Sardar Santsingh that there were nine state prisoners in the Punjab who would be released as soon as Government were satisfied that their detention was no longer essential in the interests of public safety.

Sir George Rainy told Mr. Bhuput Singh that the investigation of the causes of the present economic depression in India was not within the scope of the enquiry undertaken by Sir Arthur Salter on whose report, Government had not taken any action yet. He also informed the House that the present economic depression in India was beyond the control of the Government.

Mr. Parsons informed Haji Abdulla Haroon that a resolution on the question of purchasing of Bengal and North Western Railway would be placed before the Assembly during the current session.

Replying to Mr. Ranga Iyer, Mr. Shillidy told the House that the report of the Labour Commission was receiving the careful consideration of the Government of India, but in the short space of time since its publication on July 2, it had not been possible to arrive at a decision on any recommendation of the Commission. The Government of India were about to write to the Local Governments with regard to examination of the report.

Sir Fazli Hussain informed Gayapershad Singh that the question of creating medical research scholarships was under consideration of the Government and announcement on the recommendations of the Conference held in Simla in July last was hoped to be shortly made.

Mr. S. C. Mitra was informed by Sir H. A. Sams that Rs. 526000/- was the calculated earning on the basis of weight of mails carried by air during 1930-31 while the cost of that service during the same period was Rs. 418274/-.

SAVE THE FARM.

Haji Abdulla Haroon moved a resolution urging the introduction of legislation prohibiting the execution of decrees of civil courts against agricultural landholders and farmers and prohibiting the institution of new civil court proceedings against them for past debts for the next two years.

He said that the existence of debt and the inability of agriculturists to pay it had been most harmful to the best interests of the country. Land was rapidly passing into the hands of non-agriculturists. The speaker quoted from the reports of Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees to illustrate" the failure of the co-operative movement launched to eliminate money-lenders". The prices of food grains and other agricultural produce had falleh abnormally. He urged that the Viceroy should issued an ordinance giving effect to the resolution as soon as it was passed as legislation meant time, and the situation could not brook delay in action.

"RUIN OF LANDLORDS."

Mr. Maswood Ahmed, while sympathising with the resolution, opposed it, as the recommendation did not state specifically which decrees should not be executed. If the resolution was accepted, landlords would be ruined and the Government would find it impossible to realise land revenue.

Mr. Yamin Khan supported the resolution as it stood. A tenant who had no money to pay even rent, if he was pressed by creditors, he said, would only leave his land and migrate to towns.

Mr. Hariraj Swarup said that legislation as proposed would defeat the very purpose of the resolution. The whole system of agricultural operations would be disclosed as the money lender would refuse to finance the agriculturist.

WON'T BENEFIT AGRICULTURISTS.

Dr. DeSouza thought that the mover had drawn a very gloomy picture. Agricultural distress was not confined to India, but was world-wide. There was abundance of grain, but scarcity of money. Different countries had tackled the problem in different ways. He did not propose to offer a solution for India, but felt sure that the proposal made by the mover would not benefit agriculturists.

Mr. Bhagatram Puri regarded the resolution as singularly ill-conceived and opined that it contained remedy which if adopted would breed mischief.

"WELL-PROTECTED".

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai pointed out that the Contract Act and the Civil Procedure Code must be amended if the resolution was to be adopted. He affirmed that agriculturists were well-protected at any rate in Sind. The Government were already helping agriculturists, for example, by postponing the execution of decrees.

Mr. S. C. Jog knew that there were some very highly dishonest tenants who though they had ability to pay, evaded the payment of dues. Courts, he said, were generally very sympathetic to agriculturists and often gave relief to them by reducing the rate of interest or the amount of debt.

NOT PROPERLY WORDED.

Bhai Parmanand said that the mover had taken a cue from the Punjab, where the population had been divided into agriculturists and non-agriculturists and though some of them were Ministers and Executive Councillors, they claimed that they were agriculturists. If the proposed legislation was passed, it would give an excuse to rich people to evade payment of their dues. He felt that the resolution was not properly worded as it did not specifically define what particular class of agriculturists should be given relief.

FAZLI HUSSAIN'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Fazli Hussein, on behalf of the Government, opposed the resolution. He said that unless a national reconstruction programme was adopted and vigorously pushed through, there was no salvation for agricultural India. This might sound too pessimistic, but it was always best to know the worst. It was true that legislation had gone far ahead to help agriculturists in the country, but there was a good deal still left to be done. He regretted that he had not succeeded in devising a scheme for putting the rural population of India on a sound footing.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, supporting the resolution, pleaded for the application of some sovereign remedy for this world malady of agricultural distress. He had known of cases in which families had committed suicide because they could not support themselves. The resolution was but a plea for a moratorium for two years.

PROTECTION FOR EUROPEANS

Mr. Griffiths said that European non-officials would be prepared to support the resolution if it was so amended as to extend protection to businessmen and traders in agricultural products.

The mover withdrew the resolution, especially as Mr. Amarnarth Dutt had a more comprehensive resolution for an enquiry.

INQUIRY INTO AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt moved a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee consisting of experts and members of the Legislative Assembly to enquire into the cause of the present agricultural distress and devise means for improving the condition of the agricultural population. The mover referred to agricultural distress, particularly in Bengal, and alluded to the recent speech of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on the subject.

He said that he was encouraged to make an appeal for enquiry after the morning's discussions on Haji Abdulla Haroon's resolution. There had been committees and commissions in the past, but they did not touch the fringe of the problem as the persons appointed to them could not fully understand the real situation on the countryside. This was why he was asking for a Committee with an absolutely different sort of personnel.

RATIO BATTLE.

Mr. B. Das, supporting the resolution, alluded to the battle over the ratio some years ago, when non-official members had warned the Government that the 18d ratio would ruin agriculturists. Their forecast had come true. Mr. Das next criticised the land revenue and Excise policy of the Government and said that the system of administration should be sufficiently elastic so that it could be adjusted according to the resources of the country.

To-day they were faced with an agrarian situation in which the land revenue was fixed on the basis of high prices and the paying capacity of the cultivator had been reduced to the lowest limit by the fall in the prices of foodstuffs. To this should be added the present Loan policy of the Government, which in its turn was sure to ruin agriculturists.

Mr. Das stated that the Government to-day was faced with a terrorist movement in the country, but if the present agrarian situation was not tactfully handled, it would breed a revolution which would sweep away not only the present system of Government but also the economic fabric of society.

Mian Shah Nawaz, speaking from personal knowledge of the Punjab, said that the duty of the Government was not only confined to safeguard law and order but also to look after the welfare of the people of the country. Drastic remedies were needed before the next demand for land revenue was made. He suggested a reduction of 50 per cent in land revenue and 40 per cent. in water rates. He also urged the fixing of the rate of interest. If the Government were not prepared to adopt his suggestions they could accept payment of their dues in kind.

NO INQUIRY INTO DISTRESS

The first division of the current session of the Assembly took place this evening after six hours debate on agricultural distress. The resolution of Mr. Amarnath Dutt for a committee of enquiry to go into the causes of the distress was lost by 51 votes to 23.—A. P.

CROCODILE TEARS.

Mian Sir Fazli Hussain was ready to admit that there was a great deal of truth in what the previous speakers had stated. He, however, assured the members that Government was fully alive to the situation and had already done a great deal to give relief to the agriculturists. After mentioning what Government had done he said that these were palliatives. It was equally true that no local Government could put matters right in a couple of years. It was also not right to get into the mood that India was the only country which was badly affected. He showed by illustrations what sort of conditions existed within the British Empire. In conclusion he said if a committee was to ascertain whether there was agricultural distress in the country, such a committee was useless as Government already knew that.

If a Committee on the other hand was to devise means to relieve economic distress, then Government had already before them the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission which had cost them 13 lakhs of rupees. He appealed to the House to reject the resolution, because the real remedy lay in organising nation-building activity in the countryside.

Mr. Arthur Moore also opposed the resolution.

VICEROY TO ADDRESS CENTRAL LEGISLATURES.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

His Excellency Viscount Willingdon having recovered from the attack of sickness so prevalent during the rains, returns to Simla on Saturday from Dehra Dun and will address both Houses of the Indian Legislature on Monday.—A. P.

The Railway Board of Inquiry:—seated from left to right Mr. Venkatrama Shastri ex-Advocate General Madras Government, Mr. Justice Murphy (Chairman) Mr. Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor Aligarh Muslim University. Standing, Mr. Oscar Brown (Secretary) and Mr. Abdul Hakim (Assistant Secretary of the Court).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S LAPSE.

Kedar's Condemnation

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 10.

In a statement to the Press Mr. Kedar, leader, of the Peoples' Party in C. P. Council describes in detail how Mr. Rao, Home Member, had influenced, moulded and dictated, the policy of the Democratic Party since January last.

He also retails the various intrigues carried on by the Home Member in directing the election of Mr. Rizwi, as President C. P. Council, and concludes by saying that he and his present collegues were forced to leave the Democratic Party, as since March last that party had degenerated into a sort of an official bloc.

Mr. Kedar also characterises the present Ministers as figureheads, whose retention in office according to him virtually secures suspenshion of Reforms.

HOW MR. PEARS DIED.

He Fell Down A Khud.

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Further information regarding the death of Sir Stewart Pears shows that he and his wife were walking along a narrow pipeline when he slipped and fell down a khud. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous. Owing to the darkness great difficulty was experienced in getting the body up. The funeral takes place at Kalabagh.

Col. R. E. H. Griffiths, Resident in Waziristan, acts temporarily as Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province in addition to his own duties.—A. P.

"UNITED WE STAND"

Bombay Workers' Resolve.

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Young Workers a meeting of the textile workers of Bombay was held at Worli on Thursday to consider the situation that had arisen of late in the textile industry.

Mr. Kulkarni said that labour was an important factor in commodity manufacture, at the same time it was the most neglected class in India which was exposed to the dangers of unemployment and starvation. The speaker said that Indian capitalists were making huge profits in these days, the benefits of which were denied to the working class. In order to receive adequate remuneration for their labour and struggle against any drive aimed at their salaries the workers ought to unite under the Red banner to offer resistence to their oppressors.

Mr. Abdul Rashid who spoke next said that unemployment in India was on the increase, which drove the jobless to starve on the streets with the result that so many people were committing suicide every day for want of food. The Swadeshi movement launched by the Congress inflated the profits of the capitalists, but the workers were rewarded with wage-cuts in their earnings. To fight these multiplying evils, the speaker called upon the workers to close up their ranks and stand boldly against any drive that was aimed at them.

It was finally resolved at the meeting that the textile workers of Bombay should at once join the Girni Kamgar Union (Patel Building) and thus strengthen the workers movement.

Srinagar.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir entertained the outgoing Resident, Colonel Ogilvie to a farewell dinner last week. A distinguished gathering was present.—A. P.

Quetta.—Four persons died as a result of a lorry of 26th M. T. Coy. falling down into Khud. The lorry with 15 soldiers and followers of 4/15th Punjab Regiment was coming to Quetta from Ziarat when it fell while negotiating a curve.—A. P.

THE 18d. RATIO.

Finance Member's Misrepresentation.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am amazed at the temerity of Sir George Schuster who insulted the intelligence of the members of the Legislative Assembly by replying to a question that the only direct effect on the Government budgetary position of maintaining the ratio at 18d. was to reduce the amount of rupees which should be raised to meet Government's annual sterling obligations by Rs. 5 crores. This is such a glaring misrepresentation that on the face of it the reply looks to be ridiculous. In para 107 of the speech which Sir George Schuster delivered in the Assembly while introducing the budget of 1931-32 he has definitely admitted that "it is unavoidable that contraction of currency should have an adverse effect on Government finances when the Government are the currency authority". That contractions of currency have been carried on, on an enormous scale and that these contractions have been undertaken to bolster up the 18d. ratio hardly need to be mentioned. The effect, therefore, of such contractions on Government's finances, as admitted by the Finance Member, must be considered a direct burden on the Government budgetary position. Again, in the same paragraph he has admitted that the Government suffer not only from "a drop in the amount of Treasury Bills held in the Currency Reserve, the discount on which comes back to the Government as currency profits" but also from "increase in the Treasury Bills held by the public on which, of course, the discount goes to the public." Not only have the Treasury Bills held in the Currency Reserve vanished but the outstanding amount of Treasury Bills with the public has grown at a terrifying pace to the startling figure of Rs 85 crores. That is not all. The transfers from the Gold Standard Reserve in London to the British Treasury and the sales of Reverse Bills have considerably attenuated the earning Sterling assets of the Government in that upto present out of £40 million nearly £23 million worth of interest-bearing securities have had to be sold off to meet the sales of Reverse Bills. Even if we accept the estimate of interest earned on Gold Reserve as given by the Finance Member, namely, £1,600,000 on £40 million, that is to say, 4 per cent, the loss of interest on £23 million comes to £920,000 a year. Reverse Bills are being sold every day and every Reverse Bill sold means disposal of some Sterling securities in London and consequent loss of interest to Government. There is also another direct burden on Government's budgetary position as a result of their pig-headed persistence in maintaining the 18d. ratio. In para 108 of his last budget speech the Finance Member confessed to the maintenance of undue monetary stringency in the country. He, of course, made himself ridiculous by his hypocritical protestation that dear money was forced on him. The huge and frequent borrowings in London at high rates of interest and the payment of higher rates on new loans in India are a sufficient proof of additional burdens heaped upon Government's budgetary position as a result of maintaining the 18d. ratio.

I really wonder if now the Finance Member has found himself so barren of all arguments in support of his insupportable policy that he can only plead the saving of Rs. 5 crores on the remittance of "Home" charges as a sound argument in favour of the 18d. ratio. The Hilton Young Commission which was responsible for recommending the 18d. ratio has clearly admitted that the advantage of saving on remittance at the higher ratio is not a material factor in recommending the adoption of the 18d. ratio. If Sir George Schuster will only follow his argument to the logical extreme he cannot find a better means of easing his financial embarrassments than by putting up the ratio to some higher figure which would save him all the money necessary to meet his budget deficit. In spite of all his efforts, but, of course, at the cost of our country, the position is fast advancing to a point where the 18d. ratio will break of its own, whether Sir George Schuster wills it or not. At the present rate at which Reverse Bills are sold for the last four or five weeks it will hardly be possible for Government to maintain the exchange with their present resources for another four to six months.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has started a vigorous campaign for the propagation of

Boycott Of Foreign Cloth.

—:o:—

VIGOROUS PICKETING CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED.

Swadeshi Week To Be Observed.

How the boycott of foreign cloth can be made more intensive and also more extensive is a problem which the Foreign cloth boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. has set itself to solve during the last few days. It was quite natural that as a result of the sudden change in the political atmosphere the boycott activities would slacken a little although it must be said to the credit of Bombay that picketing of foreign cloth was not discontinued here even for a single day, not even on the day when the truce was announced. Since the declaration of truce cloth picketing has been entirely the activity of the Deshsevika Sangh with Mrs. Perinben Captain and Mrs. Goshespben Captain as its leaders. So far as the work of the Deshsevikas is concerned, it is perfect and disciplined as it was in the thick of the fight.

SOME MALPRACTIES.

Of late many instances are brought to notice of malpractices being followed by a number of cloth dealers in the market. Japanese goods are palmed off as Swadeshi and the coarse mill cloth is fraudulently sold as Khaddar. These attempts on the part of dealers in contravention of the pledges they have given to the Congress have once more put the Congress organisations on the alert. A stage, has been reached when the Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. cannot silently watch the breach of the pledges. The committee cannot promptly and summarily dealt with the matters owing to the position created by the Working Committee's resolutions. These resolutions have centralized in the Working Committee all authority over the Swadeshi activities in the country. The Working Committee intends to appoint one All-India Swadeshi Board and link it up with the provincial machineries but the Committee has so far done nothing of the kind. This has created a strange position for the Provincial Congress Committees. They cannot deal with the defaulters directly since the power of certification and also of the punishment is vested in the central organisation to be created or in its absence in the Working Committee. It is understood that the local Congress Committee has made a strong and urgent representation to the Working Committee now sitting at Ahmedabad asking the latter to expedite the formation of the machinery both at the centre and in the provinces.

PLACARDING ACTIVITIES.

In the meanwhile the local Congress Committee is considering the ways and means of intensifying the peaceful picketing of all foreign cloth. After the termination of the Prohibition Week the local Congress Committee has devoted itself almost exclusively to the work of Swadeshi with particular emphasis on the boycott of foreign cloth. One proof of these increased activities is to be found in the large boycott posters with which the walls of the city were flooded on Thursday.

The Committee, contemplates observing Swadeshi week with the object of intensifying Swadeshi activities. This will be followed by an attempt to get women more volunteers for picketing duties. The practice followed at present by the Sevikas is that they take up a particular locality and stick to it with determination and perseverance till all the foreign cloth shops in that locality are sealed up. When that is done they move on to the next locality. Given more volunteers this work can be done in more localities simultaneously and that would give a large number of workers for the picketing of big markets.

At present large quantities of foreign cloth are hawked in the streets on hand-carts in the broad day light. Picketing at the shops does not affect this sale in the open streets. The Swadeshi Committee of the Congress, it is understood, is seriously contemplating to deal with this day light sale of immense quantity of foreign cloth. There will be, perhaps, a moving batch of volunteers who would spy on this kind of trade and do picketing in the open streets if no other way is open to stop it. This will add sensation besides effectiveness to the picketing activities in the city.

60 LACS PERSONS IN DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

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An Appeal To Bombay.

The following appeal has been issued:—

Bengal is in dire need of relief. Unprecedented flood has submerged most of the Districts watered by the Brahmaputra and the Ganges with their numerous branches and tributaries in the Eastern and Northern Bengal. Famine has swept over a still greater area. More than 60 lakhs of people are helpless and at mercy of the philanthropic public. Over a hundred relief centres opened by various organisations are unable to cope with the situation for the utter inadequacy of funds.

The Bengalee residents of Bombay, organised by the Bengalee Union, have formed a strong committee under the presidentship of Dr. A. C. Das, to collect funds for relief of the flood and famine-stricken people of Bengal. We appeal to the generous public for help in cash or clothes, which should be sent to Sjt. N. K. Dutt, Hony. Treasurer, North and East Bengal Flood Relief Fund, Tyeb Manzil, Mujid Bunder Road, Bombay.

Sir Munmohundas Ramji, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Varjivandas Motilal, K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Periu Captain, Mr. Shoorji Vallabdas, Mr. A. Brelvi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. J. M. Sengupta, Mr Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Mr. Velji Lukhamsi, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. S. K. Chowdhuri and Mr. N. Dutta.

"Swadeshi" Posters advocating the use of Swadeshi goods appearing in glaring colours on walls the B. C. and D Wards of the City is another phase of its present activities. Hundreds more of these posters are being fixed up daily in the other Wards and the whole City is being flooded with posters supporting its propaganda.

Posters in Gujarati, Marathi and English appeal to the public, to boycott foreign cloth, encourage Swadeshi and thus achieve Swaraj.

Below are a few of the slogans appearing in the City.

1. "Remember thy country in thy purchases".

2. "In Swadeshi lies Swaraj; Ruin in Videshi".

3. "To use Foreign Cloth means strengthening the bonds of Slavery".

4. "Contribute to the fight for Swaraj by encouraging Swadeshi".

5. "Foreign Cloth and Foreign Goods have added to the poverty of India".

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. D B T Judge, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. C. H. Reynolds.

Mr. Vaman Balavant Pradhan to officiate as Government Pleader in the High Court, Bombay, vice Mr. P. B. Shingne.

Dr. J C DeQuadros, Civil Surgeon, Alibag, has been granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months and 14 days from the 28th June 1931.

Rao Bahadur Sitaram Ganesh Paranjpe, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, is granted leave and is permitted to retire from the service on the expiry of that leave (i.e. 1st October 1931).

The leave granted to Mr. A H Whyte, Superintending Engineer, dated the 23rd May 1930, has been extended by one month and five days' leave on half average pay.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINT

in packets of 14 big square tablets.

BEST SWADESHI CONFECTION.

Delightful for all occasions. Sold everywhere

Made by:—PARLE PRODUCTS MFG CO.,

21, Chukla St., Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY 3.

GREAT MEN ALIKE EXCEPT IN WORLDLY SETTING

—:o:—

"Equality Of Opportunity" A Chimera.

DR. FORSTER'S EXHORTATION TO STUDENTS TO MAKE BIOGRAPHY STUDY-SUBJECT.

The following is an extract from the Mysore University Convocation Address by Dr. M. O. Forster:—

Your Highness the Pro-Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your gracious invitation to deliver the Convocation Address is one that I am very proud to accept, although aware that I cannot emulate the distinguished men who have confronted your predecessors on similar occasions

BIOGRAPHY SERVES AS SIGN POSTS IN LIFE

Let me at once allay any apprehension in your minds at the prospect of my becoming autobiographical, as that is not my intention: but I do suggest the advantage of your making biography one of your study-subjects; and of taking care that in pursuing any branch of knowledge you devote particular attention to the lives of those great men who have been conspicuously instrumental in developing it. By following this plan you will encounter so rich a variety of motives and principles, changes and chances, triumphs and disasters that you cannot fail to find innumerable signposts to help you on your own way, according to your opportunities and your temperaments.

Your interest will be focussed on Michael Faraday's experimental skill:—both in Chemistry and Physics,—his outstanding clarity in demonstration, and the far reaching benefits conferred on succeeding generations by the application of his discoveries to industry. I greatly hope that your attention will be drawn also to his qualities: the blacksmith's son who from an errand-boy, by self-education, came to be acknowledged as the greatest experimentalist of his epoch: yet, of whom it was said, "There is not a scrap of scientific conceit about him. Just at the time when Faraday's health was first breaking under the strain of overwork, another great experimentalist came into the world. Your own illustrious countryman Mr. J. N. Tata. The foundation and expansion of the Empress Mills, the first of his independent experiments, affords a wonderful example of informed enterprise, carried to dazzling success by inflexible determination and artless integrity. The Tata Iron and Steel Works, Jamshedpur, and the Hydro-Electric Scheme supplying Bombay with light and power are emanations from his brain.

Among Mr. Tata's great qualities, enthusiasm for civic betterment was outstanding. He experimented in well-sinking, fruit-farming, sericulture and cotton-growing. His experiments in education were both shrewd and bountiful.

"GREAT MEN ALIKE EXCEPT IN WORLDLY SETTING".

It is difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that which externally divides Michael Faraday and Mr. J. N. Tata. Racially, geographically and socially they were poles as under; but these are factors which already have lost almost all such importance as they ever had. When you examine their motives and principles, but for their worldly setting, you find them to be identical. Each attained the first rung of his ladder by the old-fashioned virtues of honesty, industry and self-help; whether the rung was directorship of the Empress Mills or the laboratory of the Royal Institution is only superficially material. Each regarded his first success as only the means to an end, and used the means to equip himself more completely in the particular technique he had selected; in this exercise of self-development each maintained the noble vision of simultaneously improving the lot of his fellow-men. Each was a specialist, with superlative power of concentration, but both cultivated a wide range of interests unconnected with his own speciality. Each achieved monumental success, yet neither lived to witness the principal fruits of his success; both were free from vanity and self-assertion. My purpose in directing your attention to the lives of these two famous men does not need elaboration; it is to show for your encouragement how from the smallest and most unpromising beginnings veritable greatness may be achieved, emphasising the fact that their greatness was developed from within and not thrust upon them for without.

FIRST RUNG OF LADDER OFTEN DIFFICULT.

Excepting from those who, by superior talents or great good fortune, enter quickly into employment, much patience and courage are required. The first rung of the ladder is often the most difficult on which to secure a foothold; it is a truism that there is more room at the top. Having gained that first rung, remember that it is apt to be slippery, and metaphorical rubber shoes are a wise precaution. When you accept employment, your first duty is to your employers', and if you wish them to be tolerant of your own shortcomings and peculiarities, you must be tolerant of theirs. This human aspect of work is often unheeded, and so leads to immeasurable trouble: it is probably responsible for more avoidable unhappiness than any other single factor. The greatest need of the world to-day is goodwill: goodwill and patience. Everybody with whom you come in contact has good in him, and the best way to develop your own good qualities is to seek out and cherish the good in other people.

"EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY," A CHIMERA.

Another blemish on modern life is a reckless absorption of the catchphrase, or slogan. Examine for a moment the factitious demand for "equality of opportunity." Supposing it were possible to give everybody the same upbringing, the same education and thereafter the same income; how can you give them the same health, the same aptitude for self-development, the same capacity for enjoyment? You cannot even give them same beauties of nature and amenities of climate, which form an important element in the attainment of comfort. There are 350 millions of people in India: how many of them could you locate on the Nilgiri Hills? What sort of a pandemonium would the lovely Nilgris become if you placed them all there? Somebody must live in the plains. The unpalatable fact is that "equality of opportunity" is a chimera, beloved of sentimentalists because it veils the truth that we have duties to perform as well as privileges to enjoy; and our first duty is to try our best to do our best with such bodies and brains as Destiny has allotted. If good fortune attends our efforts, by all means let us do what we can to help the less fortunate; but do not let us imagine that we can treat human beings, the complex inheritance of countless generations, as if they were objects manufactured by mass-production. Even Ford cars do not enjoy equality of opportunity.

WHEREIN FUTURE OF MANKIND LIES?

My hope for the future of mankind, and it is a strong hope lies in a more general adoption of the scientific attitude of mind. The great value of a scientific training, provided you have made it a part of your being, is that it helps you to distinguish fancies from facts, and opens an inexhaustible treasure-house of interest in life. Fifty years ago, we were told and we believed, that flies are beneficent agents of Providence engaged to maintain the circulation of air in stuffy rooms. Pasteur was still alive, and his great discoveries not yet assimilated. Our present recognition by all but the most ignorant, of the house-fly as a deadly enemy of mankind, arises from the development of bacteriology into one of the most important branches of science, and the American command to "swat that fly" is one that I carefully exclude from my indictment of slogans.

The world still has fly-fantasies for you to swat, and my suggestion is that, before accepting any plausible panacea for human ills, you should investigate it for yourselves to make sure that the remedy is not worse than the disease.

PHILANTHROP TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY WEALTH.

You have splendid examples of noble spending as give by Mr. J. N. Tata and many others. Such men were constructive: they increased the world's wealth widened and embellished the lives of thousands of their fellow-citizens, and to grudge them the happiness they derived from the exercise of their philanthropy is indistinguishable from envy. In deprecating the worship of poverty I am not advocating the worship of wealth; but philanthropy on the grand scale cannot be practised without wealth; what really matters is how you spend your money, not the possession of it. Graduates of the Mysore University, I am now at the end of my address, and if the counsel of a man at the end of his life can be of service to you at the beginning of yours, you are cordially welcome to it. In a few words it is this. Until those very profound changes in human nature have recognisably taken place, of which I see not the slightest sign at present, adopt Michael Faraday and Mr. J. N. Tata as your models, and cleave to the old-fashioned virtues; kindness of heart, honesty of thought and action, modesty, industry and thrift. If to these a genial fortune adds good health, your chance of a happy life is about eighty per cent., and my warmest hope for all of you is that the realised percentage may be one hundred.

OUR UTKAL LETTER

Congress Volunteer Organisation

DEMORALISING EFFECT OF OFFICES

(From Our Correspondent.)

PURI, Spt. 3.

Since resignation of his office of General Secretary, Sj. Gopabandhu Chaudhary has written to say that he would not take any office as love of office and power has produced a demoralising effect upon the workers, but would wholeheartedly work as personal secretary to the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It may be recalled that Sj. Chaudhary was the first to start Civil Disobedience and the leader of the first batch of Salt Satyagrahis. His family is compared to that of the Nehru family as his wife, brother, sister-in-law, son and daughter—all suffered for the country and underwent imprisonment.

ALL UTKAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

As two thousand volunteers, well-trained and well-disciplined would be required to carry on permanent work in Utkal, Mr. Mukund Rao Vaisaver has been put in charge of their Camp. His wife has been entrusted with the work of training the women volunteers. On September 2, the opening ceremony of the above training class was performed by Acharya Harihar Das, President of Utkal Provincial Congress Committee. The Corps has been named after the late lamented leader of Utkal, the Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das. Volunteers would get training from every district for a period of six weeks and be deputed to moffusil centres. Hitherto about one hundred volunteers have been admitted into the class.

NEXT CONGRESS PRISIDENT.

In its last sitting of the Utkal P. C. C. held on Aug. 30 election of President of the Indian National Congress was discussed. Names of Sj. Rajgopalacharya, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel, Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, Dr. Muhammad Alam and Dr. M. A. Ansari were proposed. Sj. Acharya got the largest number of votes while Dr. Alam came next to him. The names of other three leaders that were recommanded were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. V. J. Patel and Dr. Ansari.

THE PURI CONGRESS

Utkal's Preparations

(From Our Correspondent).

PURI, August 31.

The Reception Committee which sat for the first time on August 30 elected Pandit Nilakanth Das as its Chairman, Sjt. Gopabandhu Chaudhary as its General Secretary, Sjt. Jagannath Misra as its Treasurer and Sjt. Harekrishna Mahatab as the G.O.C. When deliberations for election of these office-bearers were gone through, the next item in the agenda came up for discussion and acceptance was formation of the General Council which consisting of 100 members along with office-bearers and other 25 members to be co-opted, was practically the sole working body of the Congress.

There were some mistakes in the constitution of the Council, which evoked a storm of protest from amongst the members. The debate continued till late in the evening and the President was obliged to adjourn the meeting for 31st morning. The meeting again assembled to-day, but did not arrive at any final decision. As a considerable amount of controversy raised over the subject, consequent upon which the General Secretary Sjt Gopabandhu Chaudhary resigned his office. Sjt. Chaudhary, it is presumed, will reconsider his position and withdraw the same. In the circumstances, the meeting of the R.C. was adjourned 'sine die.'

EXAMINATION OF ELECTRICIANS AND WIREMEN

List Of Successful Candidates

The following candidates have passed the Examination of Electricians (Class I.) and Wiremen (Class II) held in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi in the month of July.

Bombay

CLASS I.

J D Lakhanpal, A V Rebello; N K Desai; A D Mehta, Sorab B Katgara; S E S U Mouivi, K A K Shaikh; P S Chhajasingh.

CLASS II.

D P Wadia S N Rajpurkar; A G Foulds; F M Pinto; J D'Souza; L F. D'Souza; G M Desai; O. Fernandez; V Fernandez; G Fernandez; D R Unwalla, A Fernandez; L. M. Alvares; S. A F. Barabhiwala, H S Bengali; J C Messias; R V Nakhwa; R T Reshamwala; H B Ghamat; J A Fernandez; A D Auguiar; R B Daruwala; P R Gupte; C D Chauhan; F X D'Souza; C Gonsalves; P P Mathew; R B Mistry; R J Tarapore wala; M D'Silva; S D Wadia; B. S Engineer; V Y Bhende; K B Engineer; P P Pinto; R L Kamat; D M Pillai; M G Godbole; S G Chaughule; A G Mhatre; M P Karmerker; R B Rath; N M Manker; G R Joshi; N K Patil; P A Crasto; M N Bhagat; D S Sapre; M L Khanekar; A V Gaikwad; Y V Oroskar; Y V Raut; L Gajanan; P M Haldankar; V G More; K S Gojambe; N K Chadi; G Sakharam; D G Kubal; S G Mahant; H S P Desai; S Vasudeo; I Ebrahim, R S Pandit; R V Bandekar; K P Pathare; V K Changarekar; B K Dhengle; B T Khade; B S Rahate; G S Chavan; P G Dahibavker; D M Ghosalkar (Power); B R Dalvi; J Hyane; M B Anyal; D Sayajee; N K Cawde; A M Dabke; G R Shinde; S Baburao; N K Halarnkar; W P Kotkar; C P Busara; H N Bamboat; J R Poonagur; N H Forbes; S M Amin; P P Thakore; F S Mehta; A H G. Hussein; A P Kapadia; P P Kapadia; J C Mazumdar; D S Chacha; N B Bhatt; M A Shaikh; V G Patel; K S Godrej; P D. Chiniwala; M. M Hotaria; V M Pandya; C G Desai; H P Vandrewala; M A Calcuttawala; S U Upadhya; J C Mohledar; J M Chacha; B B Shroff; N R Vaghel; G M Mishra; K K. Nair; E Rajeena; M Bhaudin; A R G Mahomed; S Singh; K Singh; B N Mane; U Dharma; S Albuquersue; A K Nair; N Mohidin; S. Ismail; M A. Latif; S D S. Abbas; A A Kadir; A Shahabuddin; M Yusuf: S H. S. Mahomed; W M Pattalam; A Ghani; A G A Rahiman; A R M Isuf; S. H. S. Essuf; M B Upade: B Bawoo; M Nuriddin; J. Bhawoodin; O M Hussain; C Singh, N S Kasam; A Karim.

POONA—CLASS II.

L Janu; I F Kudchi; B B Bhosale; D G Daptardar; V R Savant; G K. Mudliar; B P Joshi; D H Shinde; W R Chinchore; M S Valsangkar; S M Jadhav; R D Dastane; S A Anaekar; G M Kularkni; D B Waikar; G S Karve; B B Jadhav; S J Bhosale; B D Hiwale; D S Chavan; L M Paes; G D Joshi; F M Adhav; N J Davar.

AHMEDABAD—CLASS I.

E R Flory; K M Dave; J C Mistry; G M. Khan.

AHMEDABAD CLASS II.

L M Raval; H (Ramanlal) M Parekh; R S Mistry; V B Dave; J U Dave; B Bechardas; R A Bhatta; M G Sonsakia; K V Lazarus; C J Ramy; H K Shama; K Manilall N N Shah; G P Jhurmurvala; M C Shah; H N Sumra; H G Sumra; N G Desai; R N Raval; D M Shukla; B L Chakradeo; B P Patel; A H Kulkarni; J R Wadia; T N Jariwala; I M I Ansari; S R G Abbas; R T Jade.

KARACHI—CLASS I.

P R Bhise; A D Sharma; A L Dean; G G Kohly; B N Kalsi.

KARACHI—CLASS II.

S N Karle; I.Damodar; N Ramsingh; S Atmasingh; B S Thakarsingh; F A Dharamdass; C Gurmukhsingh; M C Thanwardas; M T Daboo; H G Jogishar; M J Merchant; G S Mehendale; A H Bijlani; B Harnamsingh; R Bhikchand; D Phaganmal.

Dacca Mail Collision.

The Diaisional Traffic Superintendent, Calcutta at Rajbari .E. B. Railway, wires under date today.—

At 4/12 hours to-day the 7 up Dacca Mail, nearing Rajbari, collided with a shunting engine with eight vehicles attached. One bogie luggage van and three vehicles derailed. The driver and fireman of the shunting engine were slightly injured. There was no injury to passengers. Passengers by the Seven Up were sent on after transhipment. The line was cleared and through running resumed at 15/45 hours to-day.—A. P.

Muslim University, Aligarh.

In view of the economic depression in the country, the Muslim University Aligarh is ready to offer concessions to deserving students seeking admission to the University.

The University has also reserved a number of scholarships for Science Students. The Chairman of the Department of Philosophy has at his disposal a number of scholarships which he will award to deserving students after the admissions.

FOREIGN COAL AND CONGRESS

B. P. C. Secretary's Statement

The Secretary of the B. P. C. C. (Mr. S. K. Patil) writes:—

Boycott of Foreign Coal was imposed by a resolution 18 months ago and since then boycott of all foreign coal imports is complete. There are about 19 coal merchants and all have agreed except Messrs. Nazir and Sons. Although they did not sign the agreement, still they had orally agreed and abide by for nearly 12 months and did not place any orders. However some time back they have placed an order for 6,000 tons of Natal Coal.

The said cargo is expected to arrive on the 10th or 11th inst. at Darukhana Coal Depot. The said consignment is intended for the mills of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd. which mills are on the Congress list and, therefore, they are morally bound to encourage Swadeshi.

Even some of the European firms have respected the Indian sentiment on this question and refrained from placing orders for foreign coal. Therefore the attitude of such Indian firm is most deplorable. Although we have no desire to retaliate still in view of the ruthless treatment meeted out by this particular colony of South Africa, we have decided that no self respective Indian should encourage importing from this particular colony which forms the principal import in this country.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

Sympathy With "I.D.M." Workers

A meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Press Workers' Union was held in the Maidan opposite Lane Park, Fort, on Tuesday. The President of the meeting, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis explained to the workers how for lack of unity among them, the authorities of the "Indian Daily Mail" Co. had been able to make the workmen carry on indefinitely and thereby accumulate arrears of pay to the extent of seven months. They must be united, till the end of the struggle. They must agitate and bring this injustice done to the workers to the notice of the Bombay public and also before all India. They must organize the workers in all the other presses and make them stand with "Indian Daily Mail" victims.

The speaker was followed by Messrs. Pandit, Mehta, Sarangi and others.

Mr. Gopal Rao a "Daily Mail" worker thanked the speakers for coming to their aid in their distress. He expected them so to guide their actitivies as to improve their present unhappy condition.

The meeting then terminated with shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad", Press Mazdour Zindabad."

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA TO BE CARRIED ON VIGOROUSLY

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA Sept. 4.

An agenda was gone through at the meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee held on Tuesday last.

A letter from the Sahakar Bandan Mandal in connection with the launching of a co-operative spinning and weaving society, was read and it was decided to circulate the details of the scheme with a view to obtaining the opinions and, recommendations of the members.

In connection with the Committee's circular to the Municipal Departments, re: introduction and use of Khaddar clothing and Swadeshi materials, the Secretary read a letter from the School Board, stating that the policy in favour of Khadi and Swadeshi was prevailing in that Board.

In order to carry out a vigorous propaganda for Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth, a committee consisting of Sjts. R.D. Baliwalla, D. E. Pereira, R. Metha, V.G. Badker, Hira Rao and V.V. Naik was appointed with powers to co-opt

Tata Hydro-Electric Companies

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of August 1931 and for the first two months of the current fiscal year ended August 31, 1931, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

For the month of August 1931:

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 4,45,894; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Rs. 5,05,024; and Tata Power Co., Ltd. Rs. 4,62,250.

For current fiscal year to August 31, 1931:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 9,58,804; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 10,32,185; and Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 9,73,930.

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"SANJ VARTAMAN"

Pateti Number

With the advent of the Parsi New Year, the Pateti number of the "Sanj Vartaman" is a welcome addition to the reading tables of Parsi families in particular and to many non-Parsis. The publishers Messrs. Jehangir R. Vatcha Gandhy & Co. have maintained their tradition of bringing out a number that instructs, and amuses. It ought to prove a welcome gift in this festive season. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu warbles a few notes on "The lonely child". Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, has an interesting article on "The Teacher And To-morrow". The editor, besides writing a general survey of the incidents of the past year, in which he points out what has or has not been done to relieve unemployment among Parsis, laments the death of Parsi scholars during the year. His reference to the national activities, particularly of the Civil Disobedience Movement before the Delhi Settlement was brought about, and in which the women of India gave their invaluable and never-to-be forgotten quota, is opportune and well deserved. The editor has also written a short sketch of Maulana Mahomed Ali, whom he describes as "a great, unique and commanding personality."

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

To the People of Bombay.

Mahatma Gandhi has appealed to you to render all possible help to Bengal in her great misfortune. Bengal would never forget Bombay's generosity whenever Bengal was in distress. May I hope that your response on this occasion will be worthy of your great reputation? All remittances should be sent to Dr. P.C. Ray, President and Treasurer Bangiya Sankat Tran Samiti, Science College, Calcutta.

J.M. SEN GUPTA.

LEAGUE BRANCH IN INDIA

Sir B. L. Mitter's Plain-Speaking

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva.—The action of the League of Nations in the matter of establishing agricultural credit for certain European countries only, was criticized by Sir B.L. Mitter, the Indian Delegate to the Assembly of the League, in an address, reviewing the report on the work of the League. He deplored that Asiatic countries had no opportunity of putting forward their views in this matter. Sir B.L. Mitter welcomed the work of the League in China and the proposal to establish a Branch Office of the League in India.—Reuter.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCN. Bombay, Sept. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/9 Lowest Rs. 31/12/ 6 Closing Rs. 32/1.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 29/ Highest Rs. 29/2/6 Lowest Rs. 28/14/6 Closing Rs. 29/1/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 28/8 Highest Rs. 28/8 Lowest Rs. 28/4/6 Closing Rs. 28/6/6.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

HOOVER FAVOURS CREDIT TO COTTON BUYERS BUT NOTHING ABOUT CONSUMERS

Talk Of An Extensive Holding Movements.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Everyday some new plan is given out to induce buying of American Cotton. The S. O. S. sounded by the Federal Farm Board was not picked up by any bull navigating the mammoth sea of American Cotton. Now President Hoover is said to favour the plan of extending liberal credits to planters and foreign buyers in order to stimulate the consumption of American Cotton. This sounds alright for mills who have no money but good business before them. But the fact is contrary. At this level of cotton price mills require small sums of money and if they have business they are in a position to finance their business, but as there is no business or no demand for cloth, there is no demand for raw cotton. So unless something substantially done to improve the buying capacity of masses in almost every country, liberal credits to cotton buyers will not change the complexion of the bearish situation. Somebody shall have to carry burdonesome stocks of cotton, so extensive holding movement is not a new thing which will appeal to cotton buyers. The future of cotton prices entirely depends upon the way of marketing of the new crop. If the supply of contracts or offerings is large, prices shall have to decline in the course the next six weeks.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was steady, favourable crop conditions being offset by trade buying and short covering. Prices opened at a rise of 5 points and fluctuated within a narrow range touching the lowest level soon after noon when prices mere quoted 1 point above previous closing. In the afternoon prices assumed hardening tendency on short covering and trade buying. The session ended in a net rise of 17 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 points to 6.90 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 21 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 22 points to 6.54 c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 5 points. Further Continental selling caused the loss of a few points. The market was nervous and easily influenced either way. Later prices improved following good New York advices. The market closed steady at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 3.64 and sales amounted to 25000 Bales including late sales of 15,000 Bales of the previous day.

East Indian Cotton prices ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. Egyptian Cotton futures gained 13 to 9 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of 10 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The weather report states that the week under review has mostly been warm, with the rainfall generally light to moderate; though there have been local and fairly heavy falls in some of the north-western and north-eastern districts. The weather generally has been favourable. Under the influence of considerable sunshine and high temperatures, bolls have opened more rapidly.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 6.85 plus .19, lowest 6.67 plus .01.

N. Y. December Highest 7.07 (2-59 p.m.) lowest 6.89 (12-27 p.m.)

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Late crop but principally no incentive sell. Present price responsible for small ginning. Generally believed America some constructive action necessity but we cannot see what can be done. Free hedge selling only likely when farmer forced to sell at tender basis compared with Futures when merchants will buy and certainly hedge. Our long views against market failing some constructive action. Meantime market acts short. To-day's sales mostly Russian for Cotton Corporation."

Liverpool:—

"Market advanced due to lack of hedge selling."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

New York:—Advanced on short covering and trade buying. Hedge selling light. Undertone good.

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool:—

"New York cables cotton most extensive holdings ever witnessed. America cables cotton authoritatively intimated Hoover favours plan extend credits to Farmers and Foreign buyers in order stimulate consumption."

The Garside Cotton Service, New York, have issued the following preliminary estimates: (American cotton in running bales and foreign cotton in equivalent of 478 pound bales):

WORLD CARRY-OVER.

	1931-32	1930-31
All cottons	13,945,000	11,185,000

WORLD SUPPLY (Including carry-over).

	1931-32	1930-31
All cotton	41,200,000	36,807,000

These figures are subject to revision. They further state that the Mill situation in United States and other countries is unchanged.

9 a.m.: Memphis cables:—Weather warm, no precipitation.

12-41 p.m.: New York Cables:—It is authoritatively stated that Hoover favours plan to extent liberal credits to planters and foreign buyers in order to stimulate consumption of American cotton, no artificial support involved.

2-06 p.m.: New York cables:—In consequence of subnormal marketings offerings barely cover current trade demand. Talk of Hoover favouring liberal foreign credits in order to stimulate consumption of American cotton is inducing covering; somewhat less confident bear selling.

8-46 p.m.: New York:—Continued short covering, little pressure to sell.

Weekly Government Weather Report:—Favourable; picking progressing.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market was steady, favourable crop condition being offset by trade buying and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 3.85.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 151 equal to 3.42.

Difference 43 pts. equal to Rs. 19.

New York May (close) 7.54 equal to 3.77.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 151 equal to 3.42.

Difference 35 pts. equal to Rs. 15.

Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close) Oct. 40, May 17 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 9.

October	6.84 plus 18
December	7.06 plus 18
January	7.17 plus 19
March	7.36 plus 17
May	7.54 plus 19
Middling Spot	6.90 plus 15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 9.

October	6.87 plus 21
December	7.10 plus 21
Middling Spot	6.64 plus 22

New York, Sept. 9.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	6.72
January	7.04
March	7.25

New York. Noon Call.

October	6.70
January	7.03
March	7.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	Opening	Closing
September		3.54 plus 09
October	3.52	3.65 plus 09
November		3.56 plus 09
December		3.61 plus 09
January	3.60	3.63 plus 08
February		3.67 plus 03
March	3.68	3.71 plus 09
April		3.75 plus 09
May	3.77	3.79 plus 09
June		3.83 plus 02
July		3.85 plus 08
August		3.83 plus 08
September		3.90 plus 08
Middling Spot		3.64 plus 65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	25,000 x
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

x This figure includes 15,000 bales sold late yesterday of Russian Cotton.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

SAKTLLARIDIS:—	
September	5.20
October	5.29
November	5.45
January	5.63
March	5.80
May	5.93
January	5.63
March	5.80
May	5.93
July	6.12
F. G. F., Spot	5.53

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Following a rise of 18 points in New York futures, our market opened steady at Rs. 151 for Broach A./M. delivery. The news about liberal loans to cotton buyers and planters of American cotton influenced good demand and imparted better tone. One prominent operator was buying freely and prices advanced to Rs. 152/12. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 13 points against an expectation of 6 points higher. Prices in our market advanced to Rs. 153/12 but declined and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under on easier Liverpool cables. To-day's Highest rate from Broach A/M. was Rs. 153/12 and lowest Rs. 151/.

Broach A./M.	152	12	0
Oomra D./J.	131	12	0
Bengal D./J.	118	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

September	111.50+2.10
December	109.00+1.90
March	109.50+2.10

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

100 Currimbhai Dankor, 127-1/2.
36 G. G. Kesha & Co., Banusa, 136.
30 G. G. Kesha & Co., Parbhani, 132-1/2.
216 G. G. Kesha & Co., Sailu, 134.
117 Moon Mill, Ujjain, 147.
100 P. R. Vakharia, Broach, 138.
92 Dawn Mill, Wun, 128.
138 Shapurji Mill, Kalol, 143.
100 Damji Kaliyani, Itola, 140.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Lahore, 125.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Hinsar, 129.
300 Volkart Bro.'s, Bengal, 8 on to Bengal.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
Since 1st September.
5 Days.

In full-pressed Bales.

		This year
Central India	29	29
Barsi and Nagar		170
Berar	468	875
Central Provinces		126
Total Oomras	497	1,200
Rajputana	206	206
Sind-Punjab		300
Broach	606	1,012
Coompta & Dharwar	20	337
Westerns-Northerns	51	175
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		84
Persian		14
Egyptian & African	60	4,397
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		53
Total	1,440	7,728

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 10.
1st Sept. to 4th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year
Europe	3,761	3,464
Japan & China	300	
Coast Ports		50
Up-country by Rail		1,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,407
Total	4,061	23,453

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

	Bales.
Central India	29
Berar	468
Rajputana	206
Broach	606
Compta.Dharwar	20
Westerns-Northerns	51
Egyptians	60
Cotton	1,410
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,912
Linseed	1,066
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	101
Gingellyseeds	311
Poppyseeds	10
Groundnuts	21,874
Castorseeds	4,386
Rice	4,650
Myrabollams	513
Cottonseeds	2,109
Mowraseeds	15
Gram	872
Joowar	8,181
Maize	13
Barley	20
Bajree	4,847
	Tons.
Coal	4,158

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.
Bombay, Sept. 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 385/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/ per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87/ per ton.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	2.88
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.03
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.18
Oomra Good	3.61
Oomra Fully Good	2.71
Oomra Fine	2.86
Bengal Good	2.51
Bengal Fully Good	2.61
Bengal Fine	2.71
Scinde Fully Good	2.81
Scinde Fine	2.71
Scinde Superfine	2.81

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 10.

Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11.

Barou, Polworth, McDonald, Bhownagee.
Neidenfels, Linnkopp, Karachi.
Narkunda, Cadiz, Sydney
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Hatrana, Ellis, Calcutta.

Sept. 10.

LOADING.

Steamer Maloja for London.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.
Steamer Silverpine for New York.
Steamer Chybassa for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S.S. Narkunda—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Narkunda, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo, 183 passengers and hence she will sail for Sydney on the same day.

S.S. Baron Polworth—The G. Y. Coy's steamer Baron Polworth, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bhownagar with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Neidenfels—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Neidenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same botom cargo.

S.S. Varsova—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cago and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Kaiser-I-Hind for London—8 casko animal skin, M. Mohmad Ali and Co.

S.S. Maloja for London—14 cases bristles, M. M. and Co.

For Varna—30 bales cotton yhrn, D. Sassoon and Co

S.S. Altenfels for Rotterdam—70 bales cow hides, Delta, Hide Co.

C/o Baroda for Liverpool—44 bales wool raw, W. T. Suren; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Ishwardas and Co.

For Glasgow—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes A. Baldevdas.

For Manchester—50 bales cotton thread waste L. D. Vora.

For Barcelona—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 235 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 25 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co

S.S. Fager for Philadephia—94 casks goat skin Brisky Co.

S.S. Fusijama for Trieste—12 bales woollen carpets N. Ajijulla.

For Venice—1000 cwts Castorseed Birla Bros.; 2000 castoorseed R. Ratilal and Co.: 250 rales cotton raw B. Cursondas and Co.

For Tripoli—6 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

S.S. Narkunda for Sydney—199 cwts myrabollams C. Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Hongkong—60 cwts shark fins, 28 cwts fish mows, H. A. Mohmad and Co., 4 cwt. shark fins Currimbhoy & Co.

For Shanghai—1200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd; 661 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 500 bales cotton raw T. Products Ltd.

For Kobe—400 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd., 93 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

For Osaka—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichhi—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10

S.S. Iyo Maru, Agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd. from Nagoya—600 cases beer; 185 cases cotton shirting; 100 cases porcelain ware; 135 cases clocks.

From Yokohama—37 cases cotton goods; 40 cases rayon cotton mixed goods; 139 cases rayon goods; 106 cases silk goods.

From Osaka—300 cases cotton yarn, 40 cases cotton goods, 190 cs. shirting; 40 cases provision; 57 cases rayon goods, 70 cases enamal ware; 400 cases glass ware; 390 bundle brass ware; 63 bundles pipe fittings; 30 bundles lead; 40 bundles Powder.

From Kobe—97 cases silk goods; 20 cases silk yarn; 70 cases cotton shirting; 50 cases fish oil; 270 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 190 cs. glass ware, 60 cases shoes; 25 cases cotton drill; 40 cases cotton jeans; 90 cases rayon goods; 82 cases camphoor.

From Tokio—235 cases cotton yarn; 45 cases rubber goods.

From Seattle—644 pieces planks.

From Moji—2500 bags cement; 303 cases beer; 59 cases brass ware.

From Shanghai—4068 bags beans; 72 chests 75 cases cotton shirting; 12 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong—22 cases colangal; 400 bundles sugar candy; 500 bundles sugar; 503 bundle beans.

From Canon—787 bundle cassia; 64 bundles mats; 800 bags beans; 100 bags sugar candy; 25 bags China rosts.

From Singapore—3160 peespoona planks; 4589 bags sago flour; 164 bags sago seeds, 50 bags sago bags 40 bags ice; 97 bags gum bazamin; 35 bags gum capal; 355 bags pepper, 407 bags betelnuts; 60 bags mitmeger; 155 bags dammay botak.

From Penang—304 bags pearl tapioca; 37 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo—79 bales gunnies; 316 bags tea.

S.S. Garmula, Agents W. W. and Co., from Bassein—14342 bags rice.

From Rangoon—2272 bags rice; 126 bags red chowla; 2918 cases candles; 764 tin wax; 50 bags betelnuts; 5793 pieces teak scantlings; 49 pieces teak sleepers; 261 pieces teak squares.

S.S. Jalvihav Agents S. S. N. Co., from Bassein—61605 bags rice.

From Rangoon—1349 bags rice; 103 nos. empty drums.

From Tuticorin—89 bales semra leame; 30 bags Orid husk dust; 15 bags; tea dust; 14 bags cardamcon; 162 bales cotton yarn.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21 4 6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 5 0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21 6 0
Silver Ready	43 15 0
Silver 1st Settlement	44 1 0
Silver 2nd "	44 1 0

READY COTTON RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Bengal Superfine	132
Bengal Fine	125
Bengal F.G.	120
Sindh-Punjab Fine	125
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	120
Wardha-Hingt Fine	143
Nagpur Savner Fine	145
Yeotma Fine	138
Ayi Fine	138
Amraoti Fine	135
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	135
Mulkapur Fine	133
Khandesh Fine	133
Muthia F.G.	123
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	123
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	135
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	136
Burwah Sanavad Fine	138
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	133
Broach Fine	149
Broach F.G.	141
Cambodia	211
Miraj/Sangli	171/76
Compta. Good	181/86
Jinja	236/41
Busoga	241/46

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 10-9-31 Colaba Point 0.00" Fort 0.00" J. J. Hospital 0.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 78.32" Fort 87.05" J. J. Hospital 80.28".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 71.40" Fort 71.59" J. J. Hospital 76.56".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 48.14" Fort 68.38" J. J. Hospital 54.69".

The World Known

JAYAVASIKARINI

OR

THE DIVINE CHARM

Certificates

Your talisman has done us good deal and it is always leading us in right ways and brings helps of various kinds in ways unexpected.—(Sd.) G. T. WILSON, Smelter Office, Namto Burma, Dated 21-7-31

In January and February last I received one of your Jayavasikarini Talisman, the result of which was instantaneous. The next day I wore it I got a higher post in my office. —(Sd.) G. N. SASTRY, 'Srinivasa Buildings," Matunga, Bombay, 28-7-31.

Last year my wife obtained from you personally one Talisman for my child to prevent any BALA DOSHA. The year has passed and by God's Grace the child has passed the one year successfully. I am therefore writing to you for another for the second year. —(Sd.) T. V. CHETTY, M. A. G.'s Office, Simla. Dated 23-8-31.

Although the very great effects of our 'Divine Charm' are known throughout the whole of India and in foreign countries also some of its effects are described below:—

(1) Those who suffer from extreme poverty will be free from it and will become wealthy by the use of this talisman.
(2) Those who are employed in service will get good name, satisfaction in their work and favours from their superiors.
(3) Business people, will get timely and suitable thoughts for the improvement of their business and will get good income and suitable help.
(4) Students will come out sucessful in their examination and others will get satisfactory results in all their reasonable undertakings.
(5) Quarrels among family members will subside and there will be perfect union.
(6) All the bad effects of black magic will be removed and there will be everything good.
(7) The evil effects of evil spirits on little children will be removed and good health will be obtained.
(8) Whatever may be the nature of the disease possessed by any one this Talisman will cure it in a short period after wearing it.
(9) Grace of the Almighty, blessings of Great men, and charitable disposition will be obtained.

There are several other useful qualities of the Talisman which can be known only by its use.

The cost of one Jayavasikarini Talisman ..... Re. 1
If ten are purchased at a time ..... Rs. 15

SPECIAL JAYAVASIKARINI TALISMAN.

If the influence of planets on a person's life is very bad and if he cannot thrive well in the ordinary course of business a special talisman can be prepared for this. By the use of the Special talisman, all his reasonable objects will be fulfilled. The cost of one Special Talisman is Rs. 50. We give Guarantee for the special Talisman.

In ordering for the Special Talisman an advance of Rs. 20/- should be sent along with the order for Puja and Homa and after 40 days from the date of receipt of the order the talisman will be sent by V. P. for the balance of Rs. 30/-.

ASTROLOGICAL REVELATIONS

If you send particulars regarding the correct date and time of birth or send a copy of your horoscope if available and mention the correct time of writing your letter your future events will be stated in detail.

Details of charges:—
One year life reading (Monthly details) ..... Rs. 2
One year life reading (Weekly details) ..... Rs. 10

'AROODAM

If you send questions in a serial order relating to your futurity, suitable answers will be sent by return post. The replies will be quite plain and accurate. Enter the correct writing time in your letters and state your approximate age on send a copy of your horoscope if available.

For five questions ..... Re. 1
For every additional question ..... As. 4
V. P. Charges ..... As. 3

N.B.—When sending the orders please state whether the fee is sent by Money Order or the reply should be sent by V. P. P. Please state your address already and legibly.

Certificates

I congratulate you very much for your correct and blunt answers I have written to several astrologers but no one answered me so very accurately as you have done.—(Sd.) T. KRISHNA RAO, C/o Narayan Powar Press, Kalamma Street, Bellary. 18-7-31.

I thank you for the V. P. received this week. As I am satisfied with your predictions I again forward five more questions to be answered.—(Sd.) K. M. MANI, Teacher, Kottayam, Travancore.

Your letter to hand and I am glad to say that I am quite satisfied with my annual life reading and I thank you very much. —(Sd.) N. N. SOUDAGAR, 2937 Javalle Sal, Hubli, Dharwar Dt. 29-7-31.

The life reading you sent me from 10-6-31, has been of considerable help to me and I shall be obliged if you will kindly send at your earliest convenience life reading on my life for 5 years from 10-6-31.—(Sd.) M GANAPATHY, B. E. Ass). Engineer M. & S. M. Rly., Guntur. Dated 27-2-1931.

For further Particulars apply to:—

V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Gandhi Astrologer,

Hanuman Astrological Office, TIRUTTANI, South India.

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New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,089
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	"	11,51,613
Premium Income	"	60,83,936
Interest Income earned in 1930	"	7,47,309
Total Assets Exceed	"	1,00,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	"	6,65,70,919

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1931.

MAKING ECONOMY MEASURES EFFECTIVE IN CURRENT YEAR

—:o:—

"Mac" Resorts To Use Of Orders-in-Council

LABOURITES' STRONG OPPOSITION TO THIS PROCEDURE

LONDON, Sept. 9

Politicians were puzzled hitherto to know how Government proposed to pass the economy measures in time to be effective in the present financial year in view of the inevitable delay necessary in passing the ordinary bills, as well as the organised obstruction which can be expected from Labourites. The method was divulged when the National Economy Bill was presented by Mr. MacDonald in the Commons, to-day enabling Government to effect certain economies by Orders-in-Council which are decrees not requiring Parliamentary sanction. Labourites are strongly opposing such use of Orders-in-Council which, however, form the recognised procedure when Parliament is faced with the difficult of enacting long and intricate legislation. It may thereby confine its attention to the general outlines, authorising the Privy Council under the Act to fill in details.—Reuter.

BROTHEL PICKETED IN PESHAWAR

Khilafat Volunteers' Activities

THEY WANT IT TO BE REMOVED FROM CITY

PESHAWAR, Sept. 9.

At the end of the period of 15 days during which time they asked the City fathers to have the brothel removed from the City Khilafat volunteers began peaceful picketing to-day of the brothel and bazaars leading to it. The area which is otherwise always congested was completely deserted. —A.P.

More Tributes To Late Mr. K. C. Roy

CAWNPORE, Sept. 9.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Hafeez Mohammed Halim, Member, Council of State, returned to Cawnpore today. Referring to Mr. K. C. Roy's death he said, "Mr. Roy was second to none in his love for his country. A true friend of India, and an honest and sincere worker in the cause of India's freedom on constitutional lines and the solution of the Hindu-Muslim tangle, in him I have lost a personal friend of rare merit, intelligence, perseverance and tact. He was the father of Indian journalism."

Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Bar-at-Law, and M.L.C., before leaving Cawnpore for attending the Round Table Conference, said: "I had known Mr. Roy for sometime past. Casual acquaintance ripened later into friendship. I have not known a single journalist so full of enthusiasm for his country and its people. He recognised no barrier of religion. He had no patience with people, Hindu or Muslim, who were communalists masquerading in the garb of nationalism. He was the father of a news agency in India. The loss to the country, particularly at this juncture when need for him was sorest, is irrepaable."—A.P.

CAWNPORE JOURNALISTS CONDOLENCES.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 8.

Journalists of Cawnpore at a meeting held under the presidentship of Munshi Dayanarayan Nigam this evening, passed a resolution recording their heartfelt sorrow at the demise of Mr. K. C. Roy.—A. P.

SIR STEUART PEARS' TRAGIC DEATH.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

News has been received here that Sir Steuart Pears, Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province, accidentally fell down a deep khud near Nathiagali last evening, and died almost instantaneously. His wife was present with him when this terrible accident occurred.—A.P.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.—A.P.

Memorandum On Burma

VIEWS OF TWO EXPERTS

3 3-4 CRORES REVENUE TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM INDIA TO BURMA

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Memorandum prepared by Sir Henry Howard, for the Government of Burma, and Mr. J. C. Nixon, I.C.S., for the Government of India on the financial question arising out of the proposed separation of Burma from India has been published. It is pointed out in a press note that the views recorded are those of the two experts and not of either Government nor do they commit either Government in any way. Summarising the general financial results of separation, it is stated that the net amount of revenue to be transferred from India to Burma is approximately 3 3/4 crores excluding, for the moment,

(a) The adjustment to be made in respect of Civil and Military Pensions, and

(b) The effect of imposition of Tariffs on trade between India and Burma.

The memorandum concludes.—From this figure must be deducted the amount of Civil and Military pensionary charges transferred to Burma. This adjustment would be the sum lying between about Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 105 lakhs. If allowance be made for this adjustment the net revenue transferred from India to Burma would lie somewhere between two and three-quarters and three and a half crores. The imposition of tariffs on trade between India and Burma at rates obtaining in foreign trade (except in case of tobacco) would reduce the annual loss to India by about half a crore and increase the revenue of Burma by about 2½ crores. If, as contemplated by Sir Walter Mayton, Burma were to repeal most of existing protective duties and impose an export duty on rice shipped to India, net effect would be to increase revenue of Burma by about Rs. 20 lakhs. These estimates of customs revenue assume that imposition on tariffs would not materially affect the present volume of trade between India and Burma were to repeal most of such tariffs will presumably be considered in connection with suggested trade agreement.

After the first year or so, the Government of Burma would be redeeming their debt to India. Mr. Nixon states that if Government of India continue to provide for seduction or avoidance of debt on their present plan, assumption of considerable portion (say Rs. 58 crores) of debt by Burma would mean a reduction to extent of 1/80th of that debt in amount of this provision. Consequently gap caused by separation of Burma in revenues of India to be bridged by additional taxation or otherwise would from point of view of Government of India be reduced about Rs. 75 lakhs.—A.P.

R. T. C. Delegates Have A Cruise On The Thames

LONDON, Sept. 9.

On the invitation of Lord Ritchie, the Chairman of the Port of London Authority, a party of delegates to the Round Table Conference was taken on cruise on the Thames and given illuminating view of the extent of docking facilities and the variety of shipping using the port. The visitors were much impressed.—Reuter's Special.

DON'T LOOK TO R. T. C

Congress Leaders' Exhortation

DR. ANSARI'S CHALLENGE TO MR. JINNAH

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

Taking advantage of the presence of the members of the Working Committee, the City Congress Committee and the Muslim Congress Committee, convened a public meeting to-night. Long before the time of the meeting a surging mass of humanity wended its way to the Congress grounds in Bhadra and every inch of the ground was packed.

Sardar Vallabhbhai accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Sayed Mohmmad, and Sardar Sardul Singh arrived exactly at 8 o'clock at the meeting and were given great ovation.

The Sardar opening the proceedings exhorted them to ponder over what they said and follow their advice. He asked the people not to look to the R.T.C. or London, for the attainment of their goal, but to cultivate power within themselves, which would strengthen Mahatmaji's hands, the sole representative of the Nation to put forward their demand.

They should never depend on others to give them what they wanted without striving for themselves.

BEGINNING OF SWARAJ.

Sardar Sardul Singh reminded those present of their vow 18 months ago, and said, Swaraj began from the day when Lord Irwin invited Gandhiji to confer with him at Delhi. Gandhiji now is gone to England to get the decree sanctioned. If Britishers agreed, well and good, but, if they did not, they must be prepared for war at the trumpet-call from him.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said, his thoughts were roaming. At one time they were thinking about the Nation's sole representative Gandhiji, on board the "Rajputana" and at another roving towards the country, where he was going. At other times they were engrossed in thinking about the teeming millions of Kisans of his Province and other Provinces who were harrassed by the Government and who needed help and relief. Amidst these varying thoughts, one thing was clear before his mind and that was to cultivate tremendous power and strengthen the hand of Mahatmaji, their sole representative, who would be putting forward the demand of 33 crores of Indians at the R.T.C.

The Panditji said, their responsibility increased tenfold after Gandhiji's departure and he exhorted them to strengthen the hands of their leaders by carrying on Congress work strenuously.

JINNAH CHALLENGED.

Dr. Ansari, who spoke next, criticized Mr. Jinnah's statement as not voicing the Muslims' cause. He was only voicing the feelings of Muslims who always looked eye to eye with the Government point of view. He challenged Mr. Jinnah, and said, Swaraj which the Congress would bring would be Swaraj not only for Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or any other community but Swaraj for the whole Nation.

He also assured Mr. Jinnah that the Nationalist Muslims who were not represented at the R.T.C. would have their voice heard, and he and his Muslim friends would never be able to wreck that Swaraj which the Congress would bring.

WIN WORLD'S FREEDOM.

Dr. Syed Mahmud asked them not to look to London, but to look to their vow. He exhorted Muslims to stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren and win not only the country's freedom, but the freedom of the seeming Muslims living in other countries of the world, who were down-trodden.

Concluding he said, that if Britishers did not pay attention to their demand, they would find another non-violent Kurukshetra in India, which the world might never have witnessed and which would bring their India its long-cherished dream, namely: the attainment of Swaraj.

DARING RANGOON CRIME.

Murder And Dacoities Continue.

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

Two more rebel camps were smashed in Thayetmyo District at dawn on September. 8. A party of military and civil police attacked the rebel camp eight miles west of Indon. Several rebel leaders were killed, one rebel was wounded and three were captured. Rebels fired at Government forces but latter sustained no casualties. Six guns, bombs and other arms were seized in the camp. Another military police patrol took possssion of one abandoned camp five miles south-west of Thayetmyo. No contact was established with rebels but three local-made cannons were seized and camp was destroyed.

TRY
SUNDAY CHRONICLE COMPETITION
VALUABLE PRIZES.
Interesting.
AND
Entertaining

DACOITIES CONTINUE.

In Prome rebels, numbering 25 to 30 committed dacoity.

Dacoities are reported from Prome, Insein, Henzada, Pegu and Toungoo. One dacoity was attended with murder in Oktwin area.

Daring armed dacoity was committed just after midnight in eastern outskirt of Rangoon town by Burmans who forcibly broke open door and tied inmates, roughly handled womenfolk and looted Burmans house, taking away Rs. 2,000 in cash and jewellery. The culprits have not yet been traced.—A. P.

M. N. ROY DEFENCE COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following are the members of the Bombay M. N. Roy Defence Committee:—

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Miss Mani Kara, Purshotamdas Tricumdas, A. R. Cadkary (Advocate), K. N. Darad (Advocate), A. B. Vaidya (Solicitor), C. K. Narayanswami, V. B. Karnik (Advocate), Dr. G. Y. Chitnis (President, Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha), Dr. M. R. Shetty, Tayab Shaikh, Secretary, A. I. T. U. C., G. L. Kandalkar, S. C. Mahapanker (Bombay Girni Kamgar Union), Jaishanker Bhatt (B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union), Messrs. Zulmi Ram Choudhry and Pathak (G.I.P. Rlymen's Union), V. H. Joshi (T. U. C.), Mohemed Ebrahim (Editor "Paigam"), Laljee Pendse (G. K. U.), Sardar Jamyat Singh and Yoosuf Calcuttawalla (Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha).

An appeal over the signature of the Secretaries of the Committee has been issued for funds for the proper defence of Mr. Roy and any contribution may be sent to the Secretaries of the Committee, Pushpa Mansion, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

SWADESHI UMBRELLAS

Mysore Manufacturer's Present To Gandhiji

Mr. Manjunath S. Nayampalli Swadeshi umbrella manufacturer, Mysore, has specially prepared to Mysore silk umbrellas and will despatch them by to-day's mail for the use of Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Malaviya.

Increase In Postal Registration Fees

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

A communique says: With effect from 1st October 1931 a fee of three annas instead of the existing fee of two annas will be charged for registration of any inland postal article or any article for Ceylon and correspondence for Portuguese India.—A.P.

JANMASHTAMI PROCESSION BROKEN UP.

A Stampede Follows

PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY SERGEANT AT PRAYER TIME

DACCA, Sept. 9.

A procession in connection with the Janmashtami festival broke up in confusion when approaching what is called the "Four Mosques" in Islampur section of the town, this afternoon, as a protest against police directions. The procession was suddenly stopped and several young men forming it enquired why this procedure had been adopted. The sergeant on duty told them that it was the prayer time of Muslims. The processionists took exception to it, and a stampede followed, people running in all directions. Soon there after the fairly long procession dispersed.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL LABOUR

Increase In Wages

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

The Textile Labour Association had made a reference to a joint conference of representatives of the Labour Association and the Mill-owners' Association on certain matters regarding the interpretation of the various award on the question of wages by the Board of Arbitration. The question was finally decided to-day and under it a score of local mills will have to pay from 2 to 5 per cent. increased wages to weft ring operatives.—A.P.

European Associations' Demand For Press Act

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Kankinarrah and Eastern Bengal Branch Committees of the European Association have by a resolution reiterated the Association's demand for the Press Act which measure they consider is long overdue.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT AJMER

Hunt For Revolutionary Literature

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Sept 8.

Considerable sensation was created early this morning when a large contingent of police in a lorry patrolled the city searching different houses in different wards. It is now known that they searched ten houses in all, in quest of revolutionary literature said to have been imported very recently in Ajmer. The police, however, was not able to find anything incriminating in their persuit, and it is said that some more searches will follow.

Their main object of suspicion was the office of the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha where the search was very minutely carried out. The majority of the workers who were searched belong to the Nawjawan Movement which is very active in these days. Mr. Narain Parshad Sharma, worker of the Sabha was held up for about four hours. Also other public institutions were searched along with the offices of some local newspapers.

Threat Of Satyagraha At Srinagar

SRINAGAR, Sept. 9.

What threatened to develop into an urgly situation was averted by the timely action of the authorities in persuading a Hindu crowd of over a thousand, who threatened to do satyagraha before the palace gates, to quietly disperse.

One Keshavband addressed a public meeting of Hindus in defiance of existing orders prohibiting all except purely religious meetings. He was arrested soon after his address, when the crowd formed into a procession demanding his release and threatening to fast opposite the palace until his release.

The situation has eased now, and except for a fast and prayer in the temple to-day, the Hindus contemplate no action.—A. P.

Ranchi.—H. E. the Governor of Bihar will hold a durbar at Ranchi on September 26 when titles and decorations will be conferred upon their respective recipients.—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSIONS.

—:o:—

Discussion Over Breaches Of Truce.

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS REACHED

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 10.

Though the Working Committee was in sessions from 2 to 7 p.m. yesterday, no statement was issued. It is, however, believed that discussion centred round the attitude which Congress should adopt towards breach of truce terms by the Government. That Pandit Jawaharlal is much worried over the attitude of the Government was evident even from his last night's speech. Gandhiji's departure and also Government's apathy towards the Truce have made it somewhat difficult for the Committee to come to definite conclusion. The Committee reassembled at 8-30 this morning and discussion on the subject was resumed. Strict secrecy is maintained about the proceedings and none is allowed to move in the gallery. Prominent citizens are giving a party to the Congsess guests this evening.

FRONTIER CONGRESS COMMITTEE & RIOTS

PESHAWAR, Sept. 9.

The Working Committee of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, meeting last night, rejected the request of the Dera Ismail Khan Congress Committee for a Congress enquiry into recent riots, holding that under present circumstances the proposed enquiry is not merely unnecessary, but calculated to worsen the situation.

The Committee also resolved to welcome the reconciliation of the Afghan National Jirga with the Frontier Congress, thanking the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. for their efforts to bring about this rapprochment and expecting District Congress Committees and Jirgas to do their best to give effect to proposals aiming at co-ordination of work.—A. P.

12 YEARS BOY IN MURDER CHARGE

Case In Nagpur Court

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Sept. 9.

Proceedings under Section 302 have been launched by the Police in the Court of Mr. Wighne District and Sessions, Judge, Nagpur against Pyara a Muslim boy aged 12.

The prosecution alleges that the accused divested a muslim girl named Gori of her ornaments and threw her in a well where she died.

An interesting feature of the case is that a boy aged 5 and a girl aged 6 were examined yesterday as witnesses to the incident, which is alleged to have taken place in Sadar. The case is proceeding.

B. P. C. C. AND GANPATI FESTIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Committee (B.P.C.C.) writes:

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the B.P.C.C. on Monday the Ganesh Utsav Mandals which are prepared to lift the ban on so-called "Untouchables" and treat them equally like others, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Committee, (B.P.C.C.), Congress House, 392 A, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, in order to enable him to publish their names in the press, for guidance of the members of the B.P.C.C. and for public information.

BUY SWADESHI.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

The Joint Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

During the ensuing Ganpati festivals, large quantity of foreign crackers are burnt as a mark of rejoicing. There is one simple question which every patriotic Indian should ask himself: whether he could not abstain from buying foreign things and buy, if need be, only Swadeshi substitutes. On the observance, particularly of our sacred festivals every Indian should take a vow that he would never buy foreign things, whatever they may be, and that he would always buy Swadeshi goods. In the use of Swadeshi things preference should always be given to Khaddar as far as possible. Flags used on festival occasions should necessarily be made of Khadi. Paper used in decoration purposes must be Swadeshi. In short, the outlook of every Indian must be national.

Lord Passfield Speaks For Opposition.

RUGBY, Sept. 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Chancellor read King's message. Lord Reading, Foreign Minister, made a statement on behalf of the Government. After a short debate in which Lord Passfield spoke for the Opposition, the House adjourned until September 17.—B. O. W.

Allahabad.—An All-India Swadeshi Mela and Exhibition on a large scale, organised by Swadeshi League will be held on the grounds of Swaraj Bhawan, from November 15 to 24.—A. P.

PLEA FOR USE OF INDIAN COAL.

Deputation Meets Working Committee

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 9.

A deputation on behalf of the Indian Mining Federation, consisting of Mr. K. L. Dutt, Chairman, Mr. K. Bose, Vice-Chairman and three other members has arrived here to wait in deputation on the Congress Working Committee tomorrow morning.

In the course of a memorandum submitted to the Working Committee, they state that the position of the Indian section in the coal industry, in spite of its numerical strength and potentialities of increased raising, is somewhat distressing for, both from the point of view of aggregate output and the average quality of coal worked, the Indian section is weaker in comparison with the European.

BUY INDIAN.

The deputation examine the causes of this at length and continue: The plea which the Indian section of the coal industry has put forward in consonance with the prevailing Swadeshi spirit is this:—That all Indian industrialists who have steam boilers in their industrial establishment should draw for their supply of fuel, through whatever source it may be obtained, only such coal as is the output of Indian owned and Indian managed mines. Negatively speaking, the implications of such a formula as that put forward by us are two-fold.

DON'T USE OIL.

In the first place, oil-using steam boilers must be discarded, inasmuch as crude oil for steam raising purpose is mostly an imported commodity, or at least the product of purely foreign companies operating in this country; secondly, no coal must be used in a steam boiler, through whatever source it may be obtained, which is the output of a non-Indian mine.

We do not consider that we are called upon to explain the obvious considerations of nationalist economies involved in the formula. It may be briefly emphasised that our proposition is as sound as the position enunciated by the Congress and accepted by the Indian public, that only textile articles of Indian-owned and Indian-managed cotton mills should be patronised by the latter.—A. P.

HANUMAN TOBACCO COMPANY STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

A correspondent writes under date September 7:—

"The strikers of the Hanuman Tobacco Co. resumed work to-day The workmen of the company had struck work with effect on the 24th ultimo. On 6th September at about 12 noon the representatives of the workers called at the factory and came to a definite settlement with Mr. Poddar on behalf of the management. It is understood that the Secretary of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. had intervened and helped the management considerably in coming to a definite settlement with the strikers.

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